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THE INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

(1952-53 ANNUAL)

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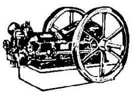

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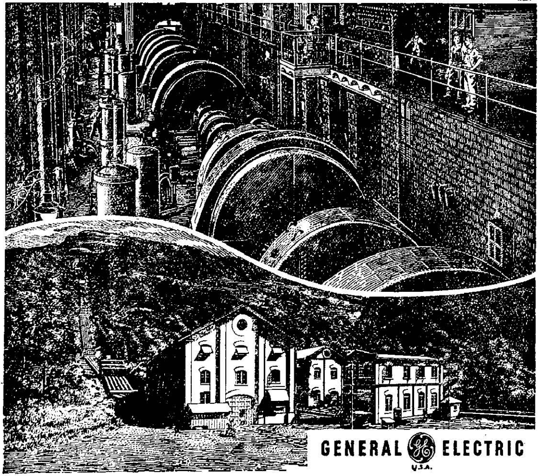

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PREFACE

The Indian sugar industry, during the last 22 years, has somehow or the other kept itself in the limelight. For the first few years, after it was granted protection, it was because of its phenomenally rapid development, which led to the sudden imposition of an excise duty, and then of low prices paid for cane, which resulted in legislation for fixation of minimum prices for cane, and then because of alleged high profits which were made by the industry. Later, it was due to alternating shortages and excesses of production of sugar, high prices and scarcity in some areas and the cry for imports of sugar from abroad, and imposition and relaxation of controls. At other times, it was because of sudden and large variations in the minimum prices of cane fixed by Government from year to year, and owing to the activities of the Indian Sugar Syndicate which resulted in a monopoly to it as a distributing agency. At still other times, it was due to restrictions on gur and khandsari production to augment supply of cane to sugar factories, and to several Tariff Board enquiries, profiteering by merchants, wagon shortages, increase in excise duties, imposition of special and temporary excise duties, export subsidies, reduction in import duty to facilitate imports, and sudden decision to import sugar to meet enhanced internal demand etc., etc. There has been, every year, an acrimonious debate in the Central Assembly or Parliament, in the Budget Sessions, and it has been a hardy annual. But in spite of several defects, the industry is a shining example of the success of the policy of liberal protection.

Large Imports of Sugar

A quick decision to import sugar to the extent of 1.37 lakh tons at the cost of valuable foreign exchange of Rs. 7.25 crores was taken by the Government of India in 1952-53, when the total quantity of indigenous sugar totalled over 18 lakh tons, including over 5 lakh tons carry-over of the previous year, as they apprehended a very great increase in consumption of sugar, estimated on the basis of the monthly off-take.

It is remarkable that during the first two or three months of 1953, Government feared an excess of production and stocks, and was worried as to how to dispose off the surplus, even by granting exemption of excise duty and cane cess for export to neighbouring countries, and towards the latter part of 1953, when the Government witnessed a sudden rise in prices of sugar and apprehended a shortage, they thought of importing sugar to the extent of 1.37 lakh tons by a reduction in the import duty from Rs. 14 to Rs. 7 per cwt.

The internal demand for sugar in 1952-53 was abnormally large, and can only be explained by the fact that people found it cheaper to consume sugar rather than gur, due to the very high price of gur, relatively to that of sugar, owing to the production of a smaller quantity of gur, as compared with the previous years.

We feel that if the situation was viewed with a little more calm and care, imports, or at any rate, such large imports, could have been

dispensed with and foreign exchange saved, and the depletion of stocks could have been remedied by a more liberal and attractive policy which could have ensured higher production of sugar in 1953-54. The Government did not do this, and towards the end of 1953, they took an advance decision to import 2.4 lakh tons of sugar at a cost of Rs. 9.92 crores of foreign exchange, in 1954. We are afraid that this decision will not be welcome. We feel that more sugar production would be possible in 1953-54, if cane prices were maintained at a suitably high level, and factories were given some inducement of either higher returns on increased production, or by restriction of production of gur in reserved areas of factories, etc. We are apprehensive that sugar factories are likely, in 1953-54, to depend more on gate cane supplies rather than on rail cane, in spite of a lower price of two annas per maund, due to the enormously increased railway freight charges with effect from July 1953, but still we feel that the production of sugar can reach the vicinity of 14 lakh tons in 1953-54, with an anticipated carry-over of about 1½ lakh tons. And taking the annual consumption of sugar in 1953-54 at 16 lakh tons, at the 1952-53 level, we feel there was no desperate need of such large imports of sugar, as is provided by Government during the year 1954, from various countries.

Import of Raw Sugar considered for 1954

In November-December 1953, the Government of India was also considering whether they should import raw sugar, available at slightly lower prices, and which could be refined in factories in India. We are against import of foreign sugar at all, as we feel that there is enough potential capacity for production of all the quantity of sugar we need, from internal sources, and in the interest of the country's economy this should be done by affording necessary impetus to the industry rather than fritter away foreign exchange which can be avoided by a little adjustment in the sugar policy. We hope the Government will revise their erstwhile policy and not rush to importing sugar, unless it is absolutely unavoidable (as in the event of a total failure of crop), after making all efforts necessary to produce the same within the country. But if some import of sugar be still necessary, albeit in small quantity, we believe that it would be better to import raw sugar, as it would create some work for our refineries and it would add to employment, even for a temporary period. Imports of sugar, it should be understood, are ruinous both to the industry, developed under a high tariff wall for nearly two decades, and also to cultivators of cane who depend upon it greatly as a cash crop, valuable in the country's agricultural economy.

Integrated Policy needed

We have been emphasizing the need for an integrated policy for sugar, gur and khandsari for some time. The year 1952-53 affords another instance, as we have pointed out in the Review on pages 1 and 2, for the need of such a policy, as in its absence if there is a shortfall in the production of gur and khandsari, it results not only in high prices of gur and khandsari, but leads to its substitution by sugar and an imbalance in the consumption of sugar. The Government's policy

should lead to an appropriate production of all these sweetening agents, to the use of which the country is accustomed for years.

Future of Sugar Industry depends on Increasing Yield of Cane

We have time and again emphasized the fact that the future of the sugar industry in India depends on reduction in the price of sugar, which depends greatly on the success of our efforts in augmenting the average yield of cane, which is as low as 14 tons per acre. If the yield of cane per acre is increased, the cost of production of cane may be brought down, and it represents nearly 60 per cent of the cost of sugar, thus enabling the sugar price also to be reduced for the benefit of the consumers. We wish that efforts for reduction of the cost of cultivation of cane should be redoubled, and an average increase of at least 33 per cent should be achieved within the next five years.

Early Announcement of Cane Prices Welcome

We are particularly gratified to note that the Government of India have at long last responded to our suggestion made 3-4 years ago for announcing cane prices well ahead of the sowing season so that the cultivators may know beforehand the price they would get for their crop and plan the sowing of the crop in the light of that knowledge. Government have done well in announcing cane prices well in advance, not only for the 1953-54 but also for the 1954-55 seasons. We congratulate the Government on their welcome decision.

Scientific basis for Fixation of Cane Prices

We suggest, however, that sugarcane prices should be fixed on a scientific basis, and not on an *ad hoc* basis, where political considerations play a very large part in determining cane prices. We suggest that the cost of production of sugarcane should be assessed on a scientific basis and prices fixed in the light of that information, out of regard for the interests of the cultivators, the industry and the consumers.

Larger Production in 1953-54 should be achieved

We also trust that Government will watch the situation carefully and ensure that cane from distant areas is made available to factories at economic rates, by offering suitable concession in railway freight, or by reducing the cane cess on rail cane, so that the total production of sugar may not be lower than at least 15 lakh tons in 1953-54. This will result in eliminating the import of sugar, which is not to be encouraged, out of regard for the welfare of the cultivators and the industry.

Special Features of this Annual

We regret that this issue of the Annual is considerably delayed, owing to circumstances beyond our control. Incidentally, there will be the advantage of more up-to-date information, for a better appraisal of the situation in the industry.

Several new and up-to-date tables have been given in "Sugar Industry at a Glance" section as well as in the Review, which contains no less than 50 tables.

Acknowledgment of Thanks

We are grateful to Shri J. M. Saha, Director of the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, and Shri R. D. Bose, Secretary of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, Delhi, for their uniform kindness in supplying us, from year to year, all the statistical and other information and data required by us.

Our thanks are also due to the Cane Commissioners of Uttar Pradesh and of Bihar, the Indian Sugar Mills' Association, Calcutta, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, the Central Board of Revenue, the Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore, the Sugarcane Research Officers at Pusa and Shahjahanpur, and Parry & Co. Ltd., Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd., and the Deccan Sugar Factories' Association, for the willingness and promptness with which they gave us assistance in supplying valuable data, which has helped us to maintain the authoritative and comprehensive character of our Annual, so that it could be of use to members of the State Assemblies and the Parliament, and other persons interested in the study of problems relating to the industry, and to research students who require reliable information pertaining to the industry.

We are also indebted to the Labour Commissioner, U.P., Kanpur, for his very generous and prompt assistance for furnishing us with considerable authoritative material on labour problems, for incorporation in the Annual, after taking special care and effort to have the same checked up. This has added to the value of our Annual in no small measure.

A list of sugar mills, with their location, capacity, etc., is furnished as an appendix of this Annual, as usual, for both India and Pakistan.

We hope that readers will appreciate the objectivity and fullness with which we have dealt with the various current problems of the industry, and the suggestions we have made for improvement of the industry. We will welcome any suggestions for enhancing the value and usefulness of future editions of this Annual.

C/o M. P. Gandhi & Co. (Publishers),
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25th December 1953.

M. P. GANDHI,
Editor,
Indian Sugar Industry *Annual.*

P.S. *Please see pp. xi and xii.*

Do You Know? This is the latest.

U.P. BONUS AWARD FOR 1952-53

We give below extracts from the latest notification of the Government of U.P., dated the 23rd December 1953, regarding bonus to U.P. sugar factory workers for the 1952-53 season.

Under the award, every vacuum-pan sugar factory in U.P., with the exception of 16 factories mentioned in the Government order, shall pay to its employees, in respect of the 1952-53 cane-crushing season, bonus on the following scale :

Quantity of sugar produced from sugarcane in maunds during 1952-53 season	*Rates of bonus*
Upto one lakh ..	Nil.
Over one lakh and upto 2 lakhs ..	Annas 2 pies 6 per maund of sugar produced.
Over 2 lakhs and upto 3½ lakhs ..	Annas 5 per maund of sugar produced.
Over 3½ lakhs and upto 5 lakhs ..	Annas 7 pies 6 per maund of sugar produced.
Over 5 lakhs ..	Annas 10 per maund of sugar produced.

The bonus is to be distributed in proportion to each employee's earnings during the 1952-53 crushing season, within six weeks of the date of the Government order.

The bonus for 1952-53 is 25% higher than the previous season (*vide* pages 86 and 87).

The cases of the 16 sugar factories mentioned above, with a view to determine the relief, if any, from the scales of bonus prescribed above, to which they may be entitled, have been referred for examination to a sub-committee consisting of Shri O. N. Misra, I.A.S., Labour Commissioner, U.P., Kanpur, as Chairman, and Shri D. R. Narang and Shri Braj Kishore Shastri, as members. On receipt of their report Government will issue further orders in respect of the payment of bonus by these factories (*vide* page 87 of the Annual).

The U.P. Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1953 (U.P. Act No. XXXIV of 1953)

During the year, the U.P. Sugar Factories Control Act, 1938, was repealed and this was substituted by the U.P. Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1953.

It provides for the establishment of a Sugarcane Board for the U.P. consisting, among others, of the Minister-in-charge of Industries, fifteen members, of whom five will be representatives of sugar factories, five of cane-growers, and five possessing technical knowledge, the Cane

Commissioner (*ex-officio*), and the Secretary to the Government in the Industries Department, who will also be *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board.

It also provides for the establishment of a Cane Development Council for reserved areas with a factory, called a zone. The functions of the Council are to devise ways and means for the development of the zone, to undertake irrigation and technical training of the cultivators and administer funds for the execution of the schemes. The Council consists of a Chairman, six members and a District Cane Officer, who is to be Member-cum-Secretary. Among the six members, two are to be representatives of the sugar factories, two of Cane-growers' Co-operative Societies to be nominated by the Cane Commissioner, the District Planning Officer (*ex-officio*), and another officer to be nominated by the Cane Commissioner.

The State Government is empowered to appoint a Cane Commissioner, Sugar Commissioner, and Additional Cane Commissioners.

The Act provides that commission on cane purchased by the factory shall be paid to the Cane-growers' Co-operative Society, or the Council, or both.

The Act empowers the Government to impose a cess on cane not exceeding annas 4 per maund on the entry of sugarcane in an area notified for consumption, use or sale there.

USE PAPER AND BOARDS MARKETED BY US UNDER THE WELL-KNOWN TRADE MARKS

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BHARAT

Fire & General Insurance Ltd.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. Rs. 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.. Rs. 2,01,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	.. Rs. 47,52,700

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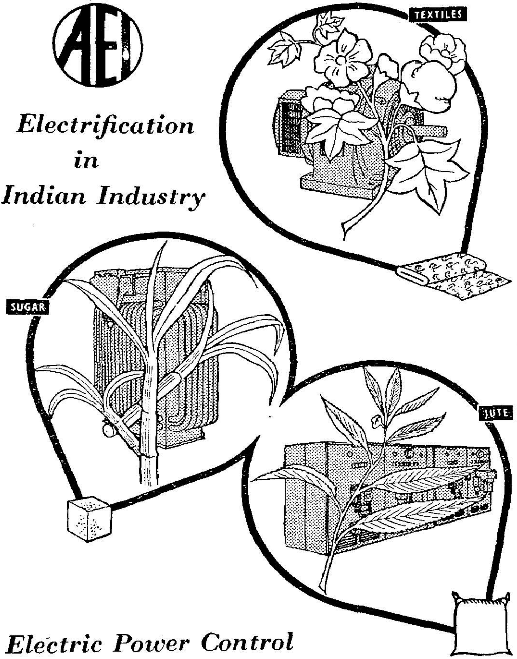
ANY ENQUIRIES REGARDING MANUFACTURE AND EXPORT OF CLOTH WOULD BE WELCOME.

AEI

Electrification in Indian Industry



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AIX-113

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PITAMBER LALJEE & SONS

7/10, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY

Telephone No. 33716

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HEAD OFFICE:

2, Royal Exchange Place, CALCUTTA 1.

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Issued & Subscribed Capital	.. **Rs. 4 Crores**
Paid-up Capital	.. **Rs. 2 Crores**
Reserve Fund	.. **Rs. 75 Lacs**

CHAIRMAN: **G. D. BIRLA**

VICE-CHAIRMEN: **R. G. SARAIYA and I. P. GOENKA**

DIRECTORS:

M. L. DAHANUKAR
NAVINCHANDRA MAFATLAL
M. R. RUIA
M. L. TAPURIAH
M. L. SHAH
P. D. HIMATSINGKA
A. C. LAW
B. N. JALAN
R. L. NOPANY
G. L. BANGUR

GENERAL MANAGER: **B. T. THAKUR**

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IN MALAYA:	Singapore, Penang.
IN UNITED KINGDOM:	London.
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In terms of the insurance business, this means technically sound and friendly advice on insurance problems by a fully qualified officer who understands and appreciates the business-man's point of view. It means prompt *settlement of all just claims. It means that behind every policy* lies, not only the integrity of the Company itself, but the spirit of service which imbues every man working for the Company.

We in the Indian Trade & General Insurance Co., Ltd., have *consistently* held these views. That our *outlook*-is the right one is borne out by our rapid expansion during the last six years and by the testimony of such figures as these:

T. M. STURGESS
General Manager

	Nett Premiums All Departments		Assets	
1944	Rs.	2,80,655	Rs.	26,33,263
1945	,,	4,88,681	,,	28,37,263
1946	,,	8,18,218	,,	33,86,623
1947	,,	12,07,160	,,	38,69,960
1948	,,	15,54,777	,,	45,46,706
1949	,,	21,12,074	,,	50,75,366
1950	,,	24,65,667	,,	56,56,043
1951	,,	29,59,873	,,	68,02,588

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 86 LAKHS
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 60 LAKHS
PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 24 LAKHS

INDIAN TRADE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

ALSO MANAGERS IN INDIA FOR **ENGLISH & AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.**

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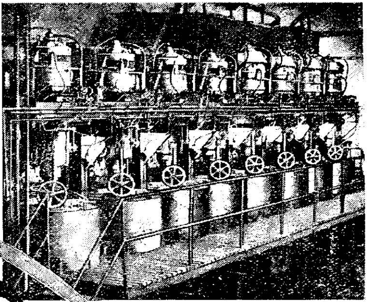
and sub-branches and agencies throughout India and Pakistan

This illustration is of a typical Roberts Fluid Drive Centrifugal installation at the mill of Walchandnagar Industries Ltd. Walchandnagar (Dist. Poona) India.



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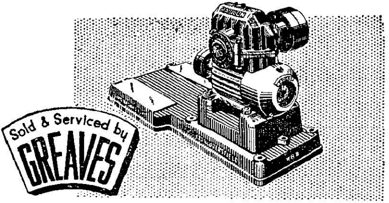

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Subscribed by Share-holders	33,18,600	
Subscribed by Government of Bombay .	26,00,000	
		59,18,600
RESERVE AND OTHER FUNDS ..	..	39,27,200
TOTAL DEPOSITS ..	..	7,58,01,000
WORKING CAPITAL ..	..	12,17,61,000

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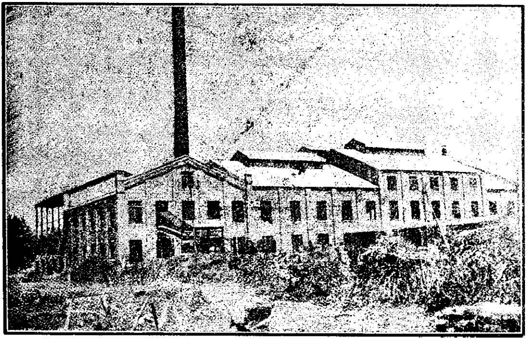

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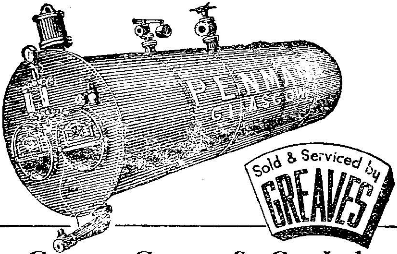

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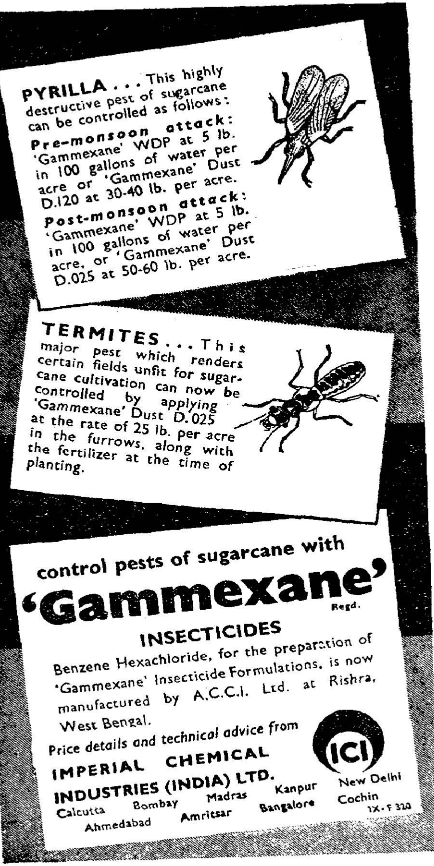
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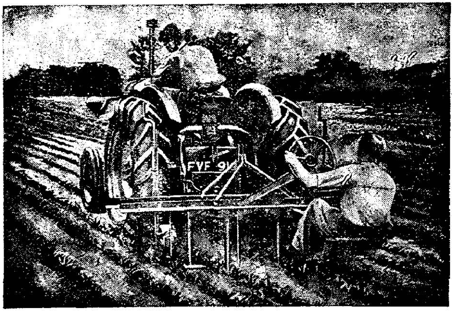

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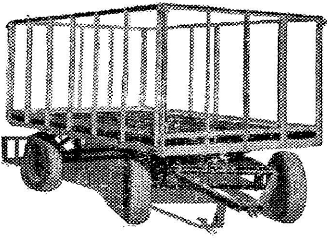

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7/985

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(For Production control and Product Analysis in Sugar Industry)

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INDIAN MANAGEMENT

Managing Agents :

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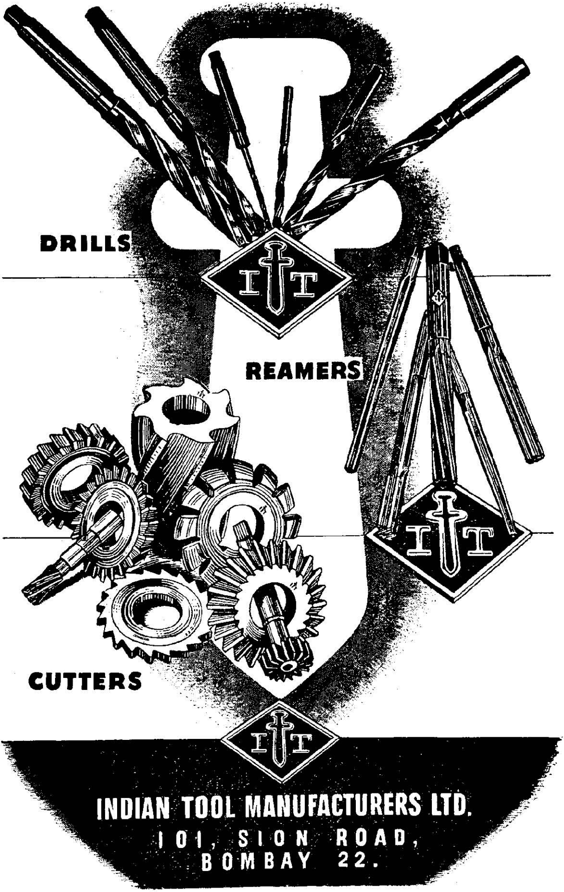
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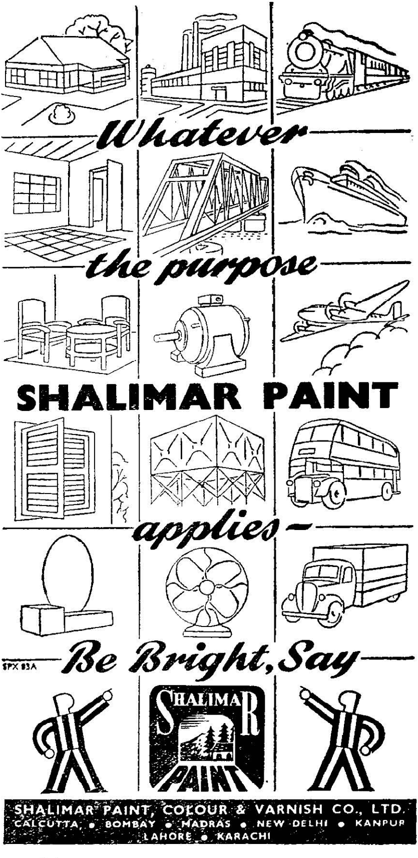
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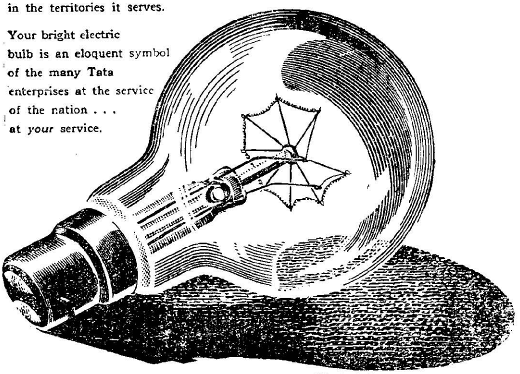

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"THE SUGAR INDUSTRY AT A GLANCE" (1952 - 53)

STATISTICAL SECTION

(Thoroughly Revised upto 30th September 1953)

TABLE No. 1

Number of cane factories working in the Indian Union (including Hyderabad); Production of sugar from cane factories, gur refineries, and khandsari; net imports of sugar in India during the last 22 years and estimates for the year 1953-54

Year (November-October)	Number of cane factories working in Indian Union	Cane factory Production (November-October)	Sugar Refined from Gur (Jan.-Dec.) (Estd.)	Khandsari Production Estimates (Nov.-Oct.)	Total Production of Sugar in India	Net Imports (excluding re-exports) of Sugar in India (Nov.-Oct.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1931-32 ...	32†	159,580†	62,000†	250,000†	471,000†	586,000†
1932-33 ...	57†	290,000†	80,000†	275,000†	645,000†	389,730†
1933-34 ...	112†	454,000†	64,900†	200,000†	718,900†	310,460†
1934-35 ...	130†	578,100†	43,500†	150,000†	771,600†	311,139†
1935-36 ...	137†	932,100†	47,900†	125,000†	1,105,000†	142,180†
1936-37 ...	137†	1,111,400†	25,610†	100,000†	1,237,000†	24,030†
1937-38 ...	131	914,600	17,200	115,200	1,047,000	21,648†
1938-39 ...	132	642,200	14,700	92,100	749,000	331,400†
1939-40 ...	138	1,207,800	26,500	114,500	1,348,800	66,836†
1940-41 ...	140	1,046,800	42,000	183,800	1,271,900	43 217†
1941-42 ...	141	751,400	19,900	91,500	862,800	30,451†
1942-43 ...	141	1,051,800	7,800	195,900	1,255,500	8†
1943-44 ...	145	1,200,700	7,700	137,300	1,345,700	14†
1944-45 ...	136	942,200	6,400	114,700	1,063,300	30†
1945-46 ...	138	922,900	4,100	106,800	1,033,800	......
1946-47 ...	135	901,100	4,000	96,700	1,001,800	......
1947-48 ...	134	1,074,800	5,400	105,000	1,185,200	14,389
1948-49 ...	136	1,007,600	4,400	113,000	1,125,000	5
1949-50 ...	139	978,600	4,000	175,000	1,154,400	......
1950-51 ...	138	1,100,500	600	125,000	1,226,100	60,950†
1951-52 ...	139	1,483,100	600	100,000	1,583,700	n.a.
1952-53 ...	134	1,316,300	600	100,000	1,416,900	137,000††
1953-54 (Est.)...	134	1,400,000	600	150,000	1,750,600	200,000

† These figures refer to undivided India, *vide* our Sugar *Annual*, 1949.

(*a*) Government purchased in 1949-50 60,050 tons from U.K. (60,000 tons at the rate of £56 to £62 per ton) and U.S.A. (50 tons at the rate of $6.5 per 100 lbs.) at a total estimated value of Rs. 6.15 crores. Out of this quantity only 5,550 reached India in Nov. 1950. In February 1951 it was announced by the Deputy Minister for Food that Government had no intention to import more in 1951 except the balance 32,060 tons, 28,000 tons having reached India before February 1951. The whole quantity of 60,050 tons actually reached India and was available for consumption in 1950-51 (Nov.-Oct.). The imported sugar cost us over Rs. 37-14-0 per maund.

†† *Vide* statement of the Hon'ble Shri Kidwai in Parliament in September 1953. Actual imports in 1952-53 were 1.37 lakh tons of the value of about Rs. 7.25 crores.

TABLE No. 2

Comparative growth of Sugar Factories in the various Provinces since 1934-35

(No. of cane-factories Working)

Figures from 1946-47 onwards relate only to the Indian Union.

Name of State	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52‡	1952-53‡
U.P. ...	65	67	68	68	69	70	70	70	71	70	67	67	65	63	65	66	67	66	66
Bihar ...	34	35	33	33	32	32	32	31	31	31	29	29	29	29	29	30	29	27	27
Punjab (I)	6	4	5	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madras ...	8	8	11	8	7	10	11	11	10	12	11	11	11	11	10	11	12	12	13
Bombay...	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	14	15	15	14
W. Bengal & Assam	5	6	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	4	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Orissa ...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Indian States ...	5	9	8	9	11	11	12	13	15	18	16	17	11	17	17	14*	12	16	11
Total for India ...	130	137	137	136	139	145	148	150	150	151	140	145	135	134	134	139	138	139	134

* Refers to factories in Raj Pramukh States and Chief Commissioner's States.

‡ *Vide* the Final Note of the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology published in August 1953.

TABLE No. 3

Number of Sugar Factories in various States working in 1951-52, actual quantity of cane crushed, Sugar produced, recovery percentage obtained and average number of Working Days, etc.*

States	No. of factories working	Average No. of working days	Total cane crushed (1,000 tons)	Total Sugar made (1,000 tons)	Total molasses made (1,000 tons)	Recovery of Sugar % cane	Recovery of molasses % cane
East Punjab ...	1	239	214	2.0	7.7	9.41	3.62
Uttar Pradesh ...	66	148	899.9	83.4	33 4	9 27	3.72
Bihar ...	27	89	217 0	22.4	7.9	10 32	3.63
Madras ...	12	151	114.7	9.9	5.2	8.62	4.57
Bombay ...	15	148	142.5	15.8	5.8	11.08	4 05
West Bengal & Assam ...	1	104	6.6	7.2	2.9	10.87	4.46
Orissa ...	1	103	2.9	2 6	1.6	9.02	5.70
Part B States ...	15	...	140 9	13.5	6.1	...	...
Part C States ...	1	...	4.1	30.7	10.8	9.08	4.48
Total ...	139	133	1549.6	148.3	59.8	9.52	3.86

* *Vide* the Final Note of the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, published in August 1953.

TABLE No. 3a

Second Forecast on the Production of Sugar directly from Cane in Vacuum Pan Factories in India in 1952-53 †

States	No. of factories		Average No. of working days	Total cane crushed (1,000 tons)	Total sugar made (1,000 tons)	Total molasses made (1,000 tons)	Recovery of sugar % cane	Recovery of molasses % cane
	Existing	Working						
PUNJAB (I) ...		1	165	158	16	5.4	10.2	3.45
UTTAR PRADESH ...		66	118	7,174	700	274	9.75	3.82
BIHAR ...		27	118	2,721	224	101	10.03	3.71
MADRAS ...		13	89	860	99	37	9.38	4.26
BOMBAY ...		14	118	1,207	158	46	11.51	3.81
ORISSA ...		1	106	29	02	02	8.14	6.12
WEST BENGAL & ASSAM ...		1	127	77	08	3.6	10.33	4.67
PART "B" STATES:								
Madhya Bharat ...		3	46	80	8	3	9.39	3.85
PEPSU ...		2	81	183	15	7	8.22	3.91
Rajasthan ...		1	17	6	0.6	0.2	9.73	3.86
Mysore ...		1	196	246	2.8	9.3	11.37	3.78
Hyderabad ...		3	122	405	43	18	10.60	4.40
Travancore & Cochin		1	85	53	4	2.7	7.32	4.99
Ajmer ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PART "C" STATES:								
Bhopal ...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHERS								
Total ...	157	134	113	13,197	1316	509	9.97	3.85

* It was declared in May end 1952 that the sugar production in 1951-52 is estimated at 14.86 lakh tons.

† *Vide* Final Note of the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, published in September 1953.

[*Tables Nos. 4 and 4-A on pages iv*]

TABLE No. 4-B

Total Annual Value (Approximate) of Production of Gur and Sugar in Indian Union from 1946-47 to 1952-53

Year	Production in lakh tons		Ex-factory Price of Sugar		Average Price of Gur		Total Value Rs. Crores		
	Sugar	Gur	Per Maund	Per Ton	Per Maund	Per Ton	Sugar	Gur	Total Sugar & Gur
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
1946-47 ...	9.01	30.58	22 11 0	613	17 9 9	476	55	150	205
1947-48 ...	10.7	34.92	35 7 0	957	11 9 9	314	102	110	202
1948-49 ...	10.07	28.37	28 8 0	769	15 12 6	427	77	121	198
1949-50 ...	9.78	27.14	28 8 0	769	27 13 0	751	76	204	280
1950-51 ...	11.0	31 32	29 12 0	803	19 1 0	515	88	161	249
1951-52 ...	14.8	31.00	29 12 0	803	15 10 0	437	118	135	253
1952-53 ...	13.2	...	27 0 0	750	......	...	99	...	...

TABLE No. 4

Estimated Total and Per Capita Consumption of Sugar and Gur in India from 1932-33 to 1953-54

Year (Nov.-Oct.)	Consumption of Sugar (Tons)	Estimate of Population (Millions)	Consumption of Gur (Tons)	*Per Capita* Consumption: Sugar (Lbs.) per head	Gur (Lbs.) per head	Total Gur and Sugar (Lbs.)
1932-33 ...	1,006,000	......	3,240,000	6.3	20.2	26.5
1933-34 ...	996,000	......	3,486,000	6.1	21.5	27.6
1934-35 ...	1,059,000	......	3,701,000	6.5	22.6	29.1
1935-36 ...	1,074,000	......	4,101,000	6.5	24.8	31.3
1936-37 ...	1,167,000	......	4,268,000	7.3	26.7	34.0
1937-38 ...	1,159,000	......	4,364,000	7.2	20.9	28.1
1938-39 ...	1,073,000	......	2,186,000	6.6	13.1	19.7
1939-40 ...	1,074,100*	......	1,999,000	6.4	18.0	24.4
1940-41 ...	1,376,000	319 00	2,817,000	8.5	20.6	27.3
1941-42 ...	1,132,000	322 19	2,172,000	7.0	18.5	25.1
1942-43 ...	1,228,000	325.28	2,342,000	8.96	18.1	24.0
1943-44 ...	1,238,000	328.37	2,833,000	6.5	23.8	30.3
1944-45 ...	1,236,000	331.46	2,828,000	8.0	22.1	30.1
1945-46 ...	1,048,000	334.55	2,712,000	6.0	22 0	28.0
1946-47 ...	972,000	337.64	3,058,000	5.9	20.0	27.9
1947-48 ...	1,045,000	340.73	3,492,000	7.5	22.2	29.5
1948-49 ...	1,182,000	343 82	2,837,000	8.96	17.5	26.5
1949-50 ...	1,184,400	347.01	2,714,000	7.0	17.2	24.2
1950-51 ...	1,195,000	351.01	3,132,000	7.6	19.4	27.0
1951-52 ...	1,200,000	354.00	3,110,000	7.8	23.5	31.0
1952-53 (Est.)...	1,600,000	......	3,100,000	11	23	34.0
1953-54 („)...	1,600,000	......	......	11	23	34.0

* Figures from 1939-40 onwards are for the Indian Union only.

TABLE No. 4-A

Estimated per capita Expenditure on Gur and Sugar in the Indian Union from 1947-48 to 1952-53

Year	Retail Price of: Sugar (Average)	Gur (Average)	*Per Capita* Consumption of: Sugar	Gur	Total Expenditure on Gur & Sugar per Head (Approx.)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	lbs.	lbs.	Rs. a. p.
1947-48 ...	0 7 0	0 5 0	7.1	22.4	10 2 0
1948-49 ...	0 12 0	0 8 0	8.96	17 5	14 4 0
1949-50 ...	0 6 9	0 5 0	7.0	17 2	8 5 0
1950-51 ...	0 6 9	0 5 0	7.6	19.4	9 5 0
1951-52 ...	{ 0 10 0‡	0 6 0‡	7.6	23.5	13 6 0
	{ 0 8 0	0 4 0	7.8	24.0	10 0 0
1952-53 ...	0 7 0	0 6 0	11.0	23.0	14 8 0

‡ The prices previous to May 1952 when de-rationing was ordered by Government.

Total Expenditure by Sugar and Gur Consumers in Indian Union

The total expenditure by sugar consumers in the Indian Union on the basis of population in the Indian Union as 340 million in 1947-48; 343 million in 1948-49; 347 million in 1949-50 and 351 million in 1950-51 and on the basis of *per capita* expenditure for gur and sugar (total) as given in this Table 4-A works out to Rs. 344 crores in 1947-48, Rs. 489 crores in 1948-49, Rs. 289 crores in 1949-50 and Rs. 326 crores in 1950-51 approximately. It is inclusive of expenditure on gur consumption also. It is estimated to be Rs. 350 crores to 460 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 473 crores in 1952-53.

TABLE No. 4-C

Total Value of Sugar and Gur Consumption at Ex-factory Rates (Approximately)

Year		Total Consumption of Sugar and its value			Total Consumption of Gur and its value	
	Consumption Lakh tons	Rate per ton	Value Rs. Crores	Consumption Lakh tons	Rate per ton	Value Rs. Crores
1946-47 ...	9.7	613	59.4	30.6	476	145.6
1947-48 ...	10.5	957	100.5	34.9	314	109.9
1948-49 ...	11.8	769	90.8	28.4	427	121.3
1949-50 ...	11.84	796	94.2	27.1	751	203.5
1950-51 ...	11.95	803	96.5	31.1	515	160.2
1951-52 ...	12.0	800	96.0	30.0	300	90.0
1952-53 ...	16.0	750	120	30.0	600	180

TABLE No. 4-D

Estimated Statewise per capita Consumption of Gur in lbs.*

States	1941	1942	1943	1944
Uttar Pradesh	49.1	30.1	34.9	40.1
Punjab (I)	33.6	29.3	29.4	36.0
Bihar	6.2	11.4	5.4	10.4
West Bengal	15.4	14.1	12.8	15.5
Madras	12.7	7.4	8.9	11.3
Bombay	23.0	31.7	35.5	40.8
Assam	10.5	9.2	10.2	9.7
Madhya Pradesh	13.3	9.8	10.6	9.6
Orissa	10.5	9.8	9.9	10.8
Delhi	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5
Mysore	9.2	10.3	13.2	11.3
Hyderabad	11.1	8.1	8.3	8.2
Rajputana	17.0	11.1	11.3	8.9
ALL-INDIA TOTAL ...	19.7	16.1	16.9	19.4

* *Vide* Indian Sugar Manual, 1951-52.

TABLE No. 5

Per Capita Consumption in some of the important countries of the world and Retail Prices of Sugar *

(Figures in lbs.)

Name of the Country	*Per Capita* Consumption			Prices in annas per lb. (retail) on Sept. 1951 (*b*)
	1937-38	1948-49	1949-50	
Belgium	70	66	73	9.9
Argentina	70	80.0	77.0	7.7
Australia	117	130.0	143.0	4.1
Brazil	52	70.0	71.0	6.6
Cuba	80	168	140.1	4.2
Czechoslovakia	59	68.0	70.0	10.5
Denmark	121	99.0	112.0	3.5
Egypt	21	29.0	30.0	5.6
Finland	...	...	...	...
France	55	55.0	60.0	9.6
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	26	46.0	48.0	...
INDIA †	**18**	**26.5**	**24.2**	**7.1**
Italy	20	28.0	28.0	14.6
Netherlands	...	...	...	8.3
New Zealand	...	119.0	138 0	7.6
Norway	74	60.0	62.0	...
Poland	29	46.0	50.0	15.2
Spain	20	19.0	19.0	...
Switzerland	93	90.0	95.0	9.3
Turkey	...	...	...	17.4
Un. of S. Africa	61	99.0	95.0	3.6
U.K.	111	90.0	92.0	4.5
U.S.A.	95	115.0	106.0	7.8
U.S.S.R.	...	...	...	...
Java	...	...	...	...
Japan	24	8	9.0	11.0
Canada	101	101	112	9.0
Germany	59	44	54	9.4
Pakistan	...	...	24.3†	8.8
Austria	61	41	44	10.6
Holland	64	99	108	...
Mexico	33	56	57	3.9
Sweden	106	102	116	...
Russia	31.0	26.0	26.0	...
Portugal	20	26	26	...
Yugoslavia	13	14	17	32.7
Ireland	90	85	95	5.4

* *Vide* Indian Sugar Manual.

† This represents the figure for both gur and sugar.

(*b*) *Vide* Indian Sugar Manual, 1952.

TABLE No. 6

Sugar Consumption of Principal Countries

Countries	1951-52	± Against preceding year %	1950-51	± Against preceding year	1949-50
Western Germany ...	1,365,365	— 15.99	1,625,295	+ 21.87	1,333,588
Austria ...	210,444	+ 7.33	196,078	+ 15.38	169,944
France ...	1,121,327	— 14.32	1,308,756	+ 22.51	1,068,319
Belgium ...	252,438	— 11.64	285,676	— 5.24	301,461
Holland ...	522,627	— 7.11	562,620	+ 12.37	500,676
Denmark ...	256,087	+ 1.84	251,459	+ 22.62	205,077
Sweden ...	346,138	— 10.72	387,680	+ 1.46	382,088
Norway ...	103,594	+ 0.91	104,557	+ 6.21	98,448
Italy ...	703,500	+ 13.47	620,000	+ 7.08	579,000
Spain ...	296,174	+ 43.42	206,509	— 14.21	240,700
Portugal ...	108,967	+ 3.84	104,941	+ 5.70	99,278
Greece ...	80,276	— 17.71	97,556	+ 10.35	88,409
Switzerland ...	210,971	+ 6.75	197,634	— 1.20	200,032
Great Britain ...	2,092,357	+ 3.09	2,029,603	+ 2.36	1,982,905
Ireland ...	162,488	+ 6.54	152,517	+ 8.33	140,792
Finland ...	130,498	+ 5.45	123,757	+ 2.67	120,533
Turkey ...	167,601	+ 17.81	142,270	+ 6.48	133,606
U.S.A ...	7,212,004	+ 3.83	6,946,281	— 6.53	7,431,514
Canada ...	679,836	+ 6.25	639,839	— 9.20	704,671
Mexico ...	650,858	+ 3.23	630,475	+ 7.92	584,191
Argentina ...	663,000	+ 7.98	614,000	+ 5.50	581,972
Brazil ...	1,781,000	+ 19.39	1,491,810	+ 11.87	1,333,495
Union of South Africa ...	498,397	— 13.94	579,132	+ 6.14	545,614
Japan ...	634,387	+ 23.96	511,789	+ 84.75	277,051
Australia ...	556,794	+ 2.77	541,767	+ 3.70	522,445

TABLE No. 7

Average and Maximum percentage of recovery of Sugar in Factories in India and Java from 1932-33 to 1952-53

Year	*India* Average	*U.P.* Average	*Bihar* Average	*Bombay* Average	*India Maximum*
1932-33	8.66	8.55	8.60	10.00	10
1933-34	8.80	9.08	8.82	10.00	10
1934-35	8.66	8.56	8.79	10.37	11.10
1935-36	9.29	9.60	8 93	10.47	11.34
1936-37	9 50	9.65	9.20	10.68	11.43
1937-38	9.38	9.18	9.58	10.97	11.63
1938-39	9.29	6.14	9.00	11.29	12.25
1939-40	9.45	9.37	9.29	10.97	12.31
1940-41	9.70	9.87	9.86	9.94	11.15
1941-42	9.69	9.87	10.35	9.87	12.45
1942-43	10.28	10.16	10.93	10.64	13.35
1943-44	10.02	9.92	10.53	10.98	12.84
1944-45	10.21	10.20	10.69	10.79	11.84
1945-46	10.09	10.09	10.49	10.97	12.28
1946-47†	9.88	10.03	10.08	10.30	13.46
1947-48	9.85	9.80	10.49	11.05	11.93
1948-49	9.97	9.93	10.34	10.83	12.53
1949-50	9.89	9.64	9.91	11.84	13.10
1950-51‡	9.99	9.81	10.26	11.61	13.34
1951-52‡	9.57	9.27	10.32	11.08	15.45
1952-53§	9.97	9.75	10.03	11.51	......

† Statistics after 1946-47 are for the Union of India.

‡ *Vide* Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, letter No. 218/Stat. dated 9-4-53.

§ *Vide* Final Note of the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, published in August 1953.

TABLE No. 8

Capacity of Factories and Duration of Crushing Season in India

Average Cane-crushing capacity of Factory (calculated on the basis of tons of cane crushed per day of actual working) in India			*Maximum* Cane-crushing capacity of Factories per day in India		
Year		Tons	Year		Tons
1934–35	...	517	1934–35	...	2,012
1935–36	...	568	1935–36	...	1,807
1936–37	...	630	1936–37	...	1,960
1937–38	...	660	1937–38	...	2,000
1938–39	...	630	1938–39	...	1,850
1939–40	...	710	1939–40	...	1,960
1940–41	...	690	1940–41	...	1,980
1941–42	...	640	1941–42	...	1,800
1942–43	...	690	1942–43	...	1,920
1943–44	...	708	1943–44	...	1,903
1944–45	...	681	1944–45	...	1,940
1945–46	...	697	1945–46	...	1,927
1946–47	...	738	1946–47	...	1,967
1947–48	...	742	1947–48	...	1,877
1948–49	...	740	1948–49	...	1,957
1949–50	...	776	1949–50	...	2,203
1950–51	...	790	1950–51	...	1,955
1951–52‡	...	836	1951–52‡	...	2,050

‡ *Vide* letter No. 218/Stat., dated 9-4-53 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

Duration of Cane-crushing Season (October-May)	Number of days of the Crushing Season													
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52*	1952-53‡
Mean duration of Cane-crushing season in *All-India* ...	129	113	85	101	117	98	94	94	110	101	91	101	133	113
Maximum duration of Cane-crushing season in *All-India* ...	203	264	313	278	255	232	185	169	198	341	162	330	249	...
Mean duration of Cane-crushing season in *U.P.* ...	133	100	78	112	131	98	96	97	114	98	90	101	148	118
Mean duration of Cane-crushing season in *Bihar* ...	136	100	54	96	93	78	79	70	76	84	98	97	99	118
Mean duration of Cane-crushing season in *Bombay* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	131	142	...	...	117	143	118
Mean duration of Cane-crushing season in "*All-other States*" ...	119	144	117	89	110	111	95	95	123	116	89	98	124	...

* *Vide* letter No. 218/Stat., dated 9-4-53 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

‡ Final Note of the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, published in August 1953.

TABLE No. 9

Acreage under Sugarcane, under Improved Varieties, Production of Cane per acre, Gross Production of Gur, and Calculated Production of Cane-crop * from 1931-32 to 1953-54 in INDIAN UNION

Year	Total Acreage under sugar-cane (in 1000 acres)	Acreage under Improved Varieties (in 1000 acres)	Average cane Production per acre (Tons)	Gross Production expressed as gur (in 1000 tons)**	Calculated Production of sugarcane (in 1000 tons)**
1931-32 ...	2971 (a)	1255	(c)	3975(a)	(c)
1932-33 ...	3317 (a)	1739	(c)	4676(a)	(c)
1933-34 ...	3481 (a)	2146	(c)	4896(a)	(c)
1934-35 ...	3481 (a)	2501	(c)	5140(a)	(c)
1935-36 ...	4024 (b)	3098	(c)	5931(a)	(c)
1936-37 ... 1937-38 ... 1938-39 ...	3276	2660	(c)	4455(b)	(c)
1939-40 ...	3117	2526	12.7	4006	39511
1940-41 ...	3985	3084	12.8	5055	51157
1941-42 ...	2944	2321	12.9	3709	37906
1942-43 ...	3062	2647	14.8	4439	45278
1943-44 ...	3602	3121	14.4	5074	51908
1944-45 ...	3531	3184	13.8	4740	48775
1945-46 ...	3201	2968	14.5	4552	46526
1946-47 ...	3528	(g)	14.1	4913	49769
1947-48 ...	4056	(g)	14.3	5817	58170
1948-49 ...	3752(d)	(g)	13.0	4869	48690(d)
1949-50 ...	3624(d)(f)	(g)	13.5	4938	49380
1950-51 ...	4214(d)(f)	(g)	13.3	5616	56160
1951-52 ...	4792(d)(f)	(g)	12.5	6068	60680
1952-53 ...	4376†	(g)	11.9	5260†	52600†
1953-54 (Est.) ...	3786	(g)	...	...	...

* All figures revised *vide* letter No. F8-11/51-SG.ES., dated 1-4-1952, from the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Government of India.

** Raw gur production is one-tenth of actual production of cane (*vide* Note, Economic and Statistical Adviser, dated 10-8-50).

† Based on the Final Sugarcane Forecast for 1952-53 published in July 1953.

(*a*) Figures relate to undivided India, i.e. these include estimates for Pakistan also, and are, therefore, not comparable with those of the subsequent years which relate to the Indian Union alone.

(*b*) Average for triennium ending 1938-39.

(*c*) Data for Indian Union are not available.

(*d*) Figures are not strictly comparable with those for the years 1936-37 to 1947-48, due to increase in the coverage of the 'reporting-areas' and change in the method of enumeration in the State of Bihar.

(*f*) Partially revised estimates.

(*g*) *The figures for the period subsequent to 1945-46 are not available*, but it is understood that almost the entire area under sugarcane cultivation in these years consisted of improved varieties.

TABLE No. 9-A

Production of Cane and its Estimated Price (1949-50 to 1952-53)

Year	Rate of Cane		Production of Cane (Crore Tons)	Value (Rs. Crores) Approx.
	Per Md.	Per Ton (Approx.)		
1949-50 ...	1 10 0	48 0 0	5.0	235
1950-51 ...	1 12 0	50 0 0	5.6	250
1951-52 ...	1 12 0	50 0 0	6.0	230
1952-53 ...	1 5 0	35 0 0	5.3	185

TABLE No. 10

Percentage of Cane under different heads during the year 1933-34 to 1951-52 (November-October)

—	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52†
Cane used in Factories	9.8	12.3	16.0	17.6	17.8	16.2	32.3	20.95	20.3	22.5	23.0	18.9	19.57	18.31	18.8	21	20.2	20.0	26.29
Cane equivalent to gur used in refineries ...	2.0	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.97	0.3	0.3	0.25	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.25	0.08	...	...
Cane used for gur manufacture ...	65.5	66.0	63.8	64.9	62.0	64.0	46.7	54.22	57.58	52.44	55.3	59.4	59.42	62.1	60.0	56.6	55.9	58	52.6
Cane used for other purpose, including Khandsari, chewing, sets for planting, etc.	22.7	20.5	18.8	16.9	19.7	19.3	20.0	23.3	21.2	25.0	21.4	21.5	20.9	19.5	21.2	22.6	23.9	22	21.11
Total percentage ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

† *Vide* Letter No. 218/Stat., dated 9-4-1953, from the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, U.P.

TABLE No. 11

Percentage of Cane crushed in Factories to the total Cane-crop in various States from 1934-35 to 1951-52

Season		U.P.*	Bihar*	Bombay	Bengal	Madras	India
1934-35	...	13.6	30.9	8.0	2.7	5.0	12.3
1935-36	...	17.1	40.4	11.0	4.8	5.4	16.0
1936-37	...	17.1	49.3	13.0	5.2	6.0	17.6
1937-38	...	18.6	62.3	14.0	...	...	17.8
1938-39	...	14.5	44.5	...	...	...	19.5
1939-40	...	25.5	48.4	...	...	...	27.7
1940-41	...	13.9	29.3	...	...	...	19.1
1941-42	...	14.6	...	...	...	...	21.2
1942-43	...	21.9	...	...	...	...	25.0
1943-44	...	25.7	...	...	...	...	25.0
1944-45	...	21.2	43.0	...	...	...	19 49
1945-46	...	22.6	42.2	...	...	...	20.19
1946-47	...	21.7	37.4	...	...	...	18.55
1947-48	...	22.98	46.55	...	...	...	18.52
1948-49	...	22.31	69.8	...	...	...	20.78
1949-50‡	...	20.04	81.50	...	...	...	20.05
1950-51‡	...	20.8	70.99	...	...	...	19.63
1951-52‡	...	28.40	89.65	...	...	...	26.29

* Figures are based on Cane Development Department (U.P.) statements showing disposal of cane crops in U.P. and on letters from the Cane Commissioner, U.P., to Chairman, Sugar Commission, U.P. and Bihar, and Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, for 1947 and earlier years.

‡ *Vide* Letter No. 218/Stat., from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology dated 9-4-53.

TABLE No. 11-A

Quantity of Cane crushed (Statewise) during 1944-45 to 1952-53 ††

States		1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53†
Punjab (I)	...	66	79	125	99	95	114	213	158
Uttar Pradesh	...	5,254	5,488	5,476	5,476	5,278	6,038	8,999	7,174
Bihar	...	1,683	1,470	1,606	1,787	2,241	2,194	2,170	2,721
Madras	...	549	596	686	587	648	972	1,147	860
Bombay	...	822	777	991	1,024	937	1,045	1,425	1,207
West Bengal	...	43	46	48	41	32	32	66	77
Orissa	...	21	22	35	33	21	26	29	29
Assam	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	...	36	37	53	58	53	45	41	...
Ajmer	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	13	...
Madhya Bharat	...	140	130	181	203	126	95	194	80
Mysore	...	161	158	189	318	176	25	320	246
Travancore-Cochin	...	...	...	...	17	22	43	67	53
P.E.P.S.U.	...	103	90	230	141	42	115	322	183
Rajasthan	...	37	34	54	93	35	19	88	6
Saurashtra	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Jammu & Kashmir	...	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	182	179	228	236	192	252	403	405
All-India	...	9,109	9,117	10,911	10,117	9,901	11,016	15,496	13,197

* The factory crushed only 219 tons. †† Figures in 1,000 tons.

† *Vide* Table No. 3a in this section based on the Final Note of the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, published in August 1953.

TABLE No. 12

Cost of Production of Cane per maund in India

(*a*) Definite figures are not available. Cost of production varies from Province to Province from annas 0-3-0 to annas 0-7-0 per maund. (*Vide* 1939 *Annual*.)

(*b*) Enquiry undertaken by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in 1934. was concluded in 1938. Reports of cost in various Provinces were published in 1938 and 1939, and also referred to in Tariff Board's Report of 1937.

(*c*) Cost considerably increased since 1942, due to inflation, and soaring up of general price level. Consequently, minimum price of cane increased to Rs. 2 per maund in U.P. and Bihar in 1947-48, reduced to Re. 1-10-0 in 1948-49 in U.P. and Re. 1-13-0 in Bihar, and fixed at Re. 1-10-0 in 1949-50 in U.P., and Re. 1-10-9 in Bihar.

(*d*) Summary enquiry undertaken by a Technical Committee on Sugarcane in 1949. Results not yet published.

(*e*) The average cost of cultivation of cane, according to the figures published in 1948-49 by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, can be taken to be roughly as follows in various sugarcane growing States:

State	Total Cost per acre in Rs.	Average yield per acre in Maunds	Average Cost of cultivation per maund of cane Rs.
United Provinces—			
1. Western	596 15 0	490	1 4 0
2. Central	562 9 0	470	1 3 2
3. Eastern	512 13 0	430	1 3 1
Bihar	566 12 0	380	1 7 10
Madras	1,130 7 7	1,053	1 1 2
Bombay	1,151 10 0	1,120	1 0 6
C.P.	503 8 0	300	1 10 10
Orissa	580 0 0	500	1 2 7
East Punjab	471 0 0	350	1 5 3
W. Bengal	861 0 0	528	1 10 1

TABLE No. 13

Estimate of Total Amount of Money paid by Sugar Factories to Cane-cultivators and Workers since 1932-33 to 1952-53

Season	Estimated average price per maund of cane in U.P. and Bihar	Estimated amount paid for cane by factories to Cultivators	No. of unskilled workers employed (1)	Estimated amount of wages paid to unskilled workers (2)
		(Figures in 000's)		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1932-33	0 5 6	3,14,89	29	1,778
1933-34	0 5 6	4,83,98	67	4,032
1934-35	0 5 3	5,97,66	78	4,680
1935-36	0 5 3	8,81,03	82	4,932
1936-37	0 4 5	8,92,19	100	6,000
1937-38	0 5 1	1,57,53	100	6,000
1938-39	0 6 10	8,13,00	100	6,000
1939-40	0 8 5	18,81,09	100	7,000
1940-41	0 4 8	8,96,40	100	5,650
1941-42	0 7 0	6,15,00	100	4,000
1942-43	0 10 0	13,00,00	100	5,000
1943-44	0 12 0	18,00,00	100	5,500
1944-45	0 14 0	23,00,00	90	6,200
1945-46	0 15 0	24,56,00	100	6,600
1946-47	1 4 0	33,00,00	130	9,000
1947-48	2 0 0	61,00,00	130	11,000
1948-49	1 11 6	50,00,00	130	12,000
1949-50	1 11 0	45,36,98	130	13,000
1950-51	1 12 0	51,70,00	130	13,000
1951-52	1 12 0	51,48,00*	130	14,000
1952-53	1 5 0	34,65,00	130	14,000

* *Vide* letter No. 5853-54 dated 27-6-1953 from the Cane Commissioner, U.P., and *vide* letter No. STIV-02-530 dated 3-7-1953 from the Cane Commissioner, Bihar.

Note.—The amount received by U.P. cane-growers from factories was about Rs. 25 crores in 1948-49 and by Bihar cane-growers Rs. 9 crores, and in 1949-50, it was Rs. 24 crores in U.P. and Rs. 10 crores in Bihar.

(1) Based on an assumption of an average factory employing about 600 workers.

(2) Based on an estimate of payment of 0-8-0 per day (upto 1941-42), and on the average working period of the season. After 1941-42, the estimate is on a 25 per cent higher basis.

(3) Dearness and allowances were increased by 50 per cent in 1942-43 and 1943-44 and have also been still more in 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, and 1949-50. Minimum wages increased considerably since 1946-47.

TABLE No. 14

Total Import Duty and Excise Duty on Sugar in India from 1950-51 to 1953-54

Year	Total Import Duty on Imported Sugar	Excise duty on indigenous factory Sugar
1950-51 (From 1st April 1950 to 28th February 1951)	Total Import Duty = Rs. 12-9-7 per cwt. equivalent to Rs. 9-4-0 per maund. (This is including Revenue Duty Rs. 6-12 per cwt. equivalent to Protective duty plus 20% surcharge plus Excise duty, Rs. 3-12-1 per cwt. plus 20% surcharge on it.)	Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. which is equivalent to Rs. 2-12-1 per maund.
1951-52 & 1952-53 (From 1st March 1951 onwards)	Total Import Duty = Rs. 13-2-0 per cwt. which is equivalent to Rs. 9-10-3 per maund. (This is including Revenue Duty Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. plus †25% surcharge on it in addition to equivalent Excise duty Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. plus 25% surcharge on it.)	Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. which is equivalent to Rs. 2-12-1 per maund.
1952-53** (From 6th Nov. 1952)	Total Import duty = Rs. 14-13-6	Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. which is equivalent to Rs. 2-12-1 per maund plus an additional excise duty of Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. (or Re. 1 per maund) on sugar (except khandsari & palmyra) manufactured from 1952-53 sugarcane crop.
From 22nd June 1953	Total Import duty = Rs. 7 per cwt.	Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. and Additional Excise duty Re. 1-6-0 per cwt.
1953-54 (From Nov. 1, 1953)	Total Import duty = Rs. 7 per cwt.	Only Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. The additional Excise Duty imposed Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. was abolished by Government with effect from 1-11-1953.

† *Vide* Budget for 1951-52, the revenue duty is increased by 5 per cent, the revenue surcharge being increased from 20 per cent to 25 per cent on import duty in 1951-52 effective from 1st March 1951.

** *Vide* letter F. No. 28/23/53-CX (ii), Central Board of Revenue dated 8-7-1953.

TABLE No. 15

Protective and Revenue Import Duty on Factory Sugar, 1950-54

On Factory Sugar per cwt.	Import Duty		Total Import duty per cwt.
	Protective duty per cwt.	Additional duty per cwt.	
From 1-4-1932 to 31st March 1950 ...	Refer to our Sugar Annual 1951-52		
From 1st April 1950 to 28th February 1951 (Rs. 3-12-0 Excise duty)	REVENUE DUTY Protective Duty Converted into Revenue Duty of the same amount Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt.	Revenue Surcharge of 20% on import duty and Equivalent Excise Duty of Rs. 3-12-0 with 20% Surcharge thereon.	Rs. 12-9-7 (*a*)
From 1st March 1951 (Excise Duty Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt.)	Revenue Duty Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt.	Revenue Surcharge of 25% on Revenue Duty plus Equivalent Excise Duty Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. with 25% surcharge on it (*b*).	Rs. 13-2-0
From 6th November 1952 ... (Excise Duty Rs 3-12-0 per cwt. plus Additional Excise Duty of Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. which is equivalent to Re. 1 per md.)	Revenue Duty Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt.	Revenue Surcharge of 25% on Revenue Duty plus Equivalent Excise Duty Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. with 25% surcharge plus Add. Excise duty Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. with 25% surcharge on it.	Rs. 14-13-6 (*c*)
From 22nd June 1953 ...	...	Revenue Surcharge of 25% on Revenue Duty plus Equivalent Excise Duty Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. with 25% surcharge plus additional Excise duty Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. with 25% surcharge on it.	Rs. 7-0-0*
From 1st November 1953 ...	...	Revenue Surcharge of 25% on Revenue Duty plus Equivalent Excise Duty Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. with 25% surcharge.	Rs. 7-0-0*

(*a*) After 1st April 1950, the protective duty is Revenue Duty of the same amount —Rs. 12-9-9 per cwt. which is equivalent to Rs. 9-4-0 per maund. The Excise duty of Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. works out to Rs. 2-12-1 per maund.

(*b*) *Vide* the Budget 1951 for 1951-52, the surcharge on revenue duty was increased from 20% to 25%.

(*c*) The total import duty of Rs. 13-12 per cwt. works out to Rs. 9-10-3 per maund while the Excise Duty of Rs. 3-12 per cwt. works out to Rs. 2-12-1 per md.

* Under Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), Notification No. 48-Customs, dated the 22nd June 1953, Sugar excluding confectionery is exempt from the payment of so much of the customs duty leviable thereon as is in excess of Rs. 7 per cwt. and also from the payment of the additional duty of customs leviable under Section 5 of the Finance Act, 1953.

TABLE No. 16

Yield of Revenue from Import Duty on Sugar in India from 1931-32 to 1951-52

Year (April-March)	Yield of Revenue Rs.	Year (April-March)	Yield of Revenue Rs.
1931-32	8,10,07,000	1941-42	1,94,000
1932-33	6,84,79,000	1942-43	56,000
1933-34	4,72,04,000	1943-44	4,14,000
1934-35	3,81,35,040	1944-45	1,000
1935-36	3,24,16,000	1945-46	14,000
1936-37	50,52,000	1946-47	2,000
1937-38	25,33,000	1947-48	1,000†
1938-39	45,22,000	1948-49	23,53,000*†
1939-40	3,96,08,000	1949-50	4,000†
1940-41	18,24,000	1950-51	68,000†
		1951-52	N. A.

* Imported in Oct./Nov. 1947 in Madras, but duty realised in December 1948.
† *Vide* Sea-Borne Trade of India, Ref. letter No. F.28/19-CX(i)51, dated 26-12-51 from the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division).

[*Table No. 17 on Page No. xviii*]

TABLE No. 18

Sugar—Average Annual Wholesale Prices in the Indian Union *

Year Nov. to Oct.	Kanpur			Bombay			Calcutta			Madras		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1938-39	10	9	2	11	2	5	11	6	0	11	2	3
1945-46	......			17	12	0	......			27	0	3
1946-47	22	3	3	21	6	6	23	7	0	21	1	8
1947-48	35	12	8 (*a*)	37	11	5	37	10	9 (*b*)	38	2	5 (*c*)
1948-49	32	9	6	34	5	11	35	1	4	34	15	0
1949-50	31	8	0	32	1	0	32	14	6	33	8	4
1950-51	33	10	0	34	9	10	35	15	1	36	1	8
1951-52†	......			37	8	0	34	9	0	......		
1952-53†	......			34	4	0	31	0	0	......		

* *Vide* Indian Sugar Statistics, 1951.
(*a*) Average for 9 months. (*b*) Average for 11 months. (*c*) Average for 10 months.
† *Vide* Agricultural Situation in India, June 1953 issue.

TABLE No. 17

Excise Duty on all Sugar produced in India and Yield of Revenue therefrom from 1940-41 to 1952-53 Fiscal Year (April-March)

	Yield of Revenue from Excise duty in Thousand Rupees												
—	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44†	1944-45†	1945-46†	1946-47†	1947-48†	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51 **	1951-52 **	1952-53 **
Khandsari ...	2,86	4,43	1,60	5,09	9,90	6,32	2,39	1,98	2,14	2,19	2,36	2,60	93††
Factory Sugar ...	3,90,11	6,68,27	4,89,24	6,63,63	6,31,17	5,64,04	4,76,55	4,40,53	6,29,05	7,07,57	6,56,12	8,46,45	9,64,11
Collections under Temporary Sugar (Temporary Excise Duty) Ordinance in 1943-44 to 1947-48 ...	nil	nil	nil	54,53	1,38,07	10,05	1,55,60	43,20	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total ...	3,92,97	6,72,70	4,90,84	7,23,25	7,79,14	5,80,41	6,35,54	4,85,71	4,84,00	7,09,76	6,58,48	8,49,05	9,65,04

N.B.—Figures uptil 1947-48 are revised *vide* Indian Trade Journal, June 1, 1950.

N.B.—Figures from 1947-48 onwards are for the Indian Union.

** *Vide* letter No. 28/23/53-CX(ii), Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi, dated 8-7-53.

†† *N.B.*—Khandsari is exempted from Central Excise duty with effect from 19th July 1952, till then Rs. 93,000 were realised. This step was taken because the collection expense exceeded revenue from Khandsari.

TABLE No. 19

Approximate Average Price of Gur per maund from 1942-43 to 1951-52

Gur Market	1943–44 Rs. a.	1944–45 Rs. a.	1945–46 Rs. a.	1946–47 (Dec.) Rs. a.	1948 (May) Rs. a.	1949 Sept. Rs. a.	1950 Sept. Rs. a.	1951† Rs. a.	1951–52‡ Rs. a. p.
Madras ...	9 10	9 4	15 12	12 5	9 12	21 1	...	20 0	15 10 5
Ahmednagar ...	15 9	12 4	13 12	18 0	11 12	23 3	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	6 12	9 7	12 9	...	13 6	21 7	35 14†	18 12	11 13 7
Meerut ...	7 6	8 12	10 11	15 9	...	19 14	...	...	11 12 4
Bhagalpur ...	8 5	8 3	12 14	17 2	12 0	14 6	29 14†	...	...

† *Vide* Indian Institute of Sugar Technology letter No. 212/Stat., dated 12-4-52.
‡ *Vide* letter No. 218/Stat., dated 9-4-1953 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

TABLE No. 20

Approximate Official Estimate of Total Carry-over of Stocks of Sugar in India at the beginning of November from 1931 to 1952 *

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1931 ...	32,000	1942 ...	105,000
1932 ...	19,000	1943 ...	133,863
1933 ...	9,000	1944 ...	265,802
1934 ...	30,000	1945 ...	83,072
1935 ...	23,000	1946 ...	112,878
1936 ...	159,000	1947 ...	157,000
1937 ...	211,000	1948 ...	246,170
1938 ...	102,000	1949 ...	45,097†
1939 ...	105,000	1950 ...	87,891†
1940 ...	390,000	1951 ...	182,950†
1941 ...	295,000	1952 ...	510,088

* Figures from 1938 revised.
† *Vide* letter No. 1098/Stat. from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, dated 7-5-52.

TABLE No. 21

Estimated Percentage of Gate-cane to the Total Quantity of Cane (i.e. Gate-cane and Rail-borne cane) crushed in Factories in the various Provinces *

Province	1939–40† %	1940–41 %	1941–42 %	1942–43 %	1943–44 %	1944–45 %	1945–46 %	1946–47 %	1947–48 %	1948–49 %	1949–50† %	1950–51† %	1951–52 %	1952–53 %
Bihar ...	53	65	63	70	70	75	75	70	70	74.4	60.3	60	60	...
U.P. ...	62	69	80	85	85	85	78	70	70	74	66.4	56	56	...
W. Bengal ...	33	32	52	60	60	60	54	50	50	89	86	45	50	...
E. Punjab ...	47	55	80	80	80	80	78	72	70	64	68	59	...	...
Bombay ...	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	90	86	98	99.5	...	...
Madras ...	75	67	60	65	65	65	71	66	66	76	100	98.5	...	...
All-India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	70	68	...	...

* *Vide* Indian Sugar Manual.

TABLE No. 22

Statement showing Expenditure on Sugar Research by the Indian Council of Agriculture, and the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee * from 1935-36

Year		Amount spent Rs.	Remarks for Expenditure
1935-36	...	4,79,088	According to the Chairman of the Central Sugarcane Committee, as per his statement in his speech on Jan. 10, 1951, the Central Sugarcane Committee since its inception in 1944 has spent more than Rs. 40 lakhs on research work.
1936-37	...	3,88.627	
1937-38	...	3,46.820	
1938-39	...	3,24,928	
1939-40	...	3,56,790	
1940-41	...	3,19,304	
1941-42	...	3,74,580	Since 1945-46 the expenditure is shown in separate heads such as Agricultural research, Technological research and Development schemes.
1942-43	...	3,57,446	
1943-44	...	4,26.828	
1944-45	...	0,32.898	
1945-46	...	11,03,091	"Thus in 1951-52, Rs. 7,51,753 were spent on Agriculture Schemes, Rs. 75,944 on Technological Research, Rs. 7,16,863 on maintenance of the I.I.S.T., Rs. 8,62,612 for the 5-Year Development Schemes, Rs. 4,38,094 for the establishment of the Institute and Rs. 1,89,812 for the administration of Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and miscellaneous".
1946-47	...	11,52.779	
1947-48	...	10,65,754	
1948-49	...	31,25,318	
1949-50	...	26,25,140	
1950-51	...	29,42 937	
1951-52	...	39,38,078	

* Figures collected from official sources and furnished by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. New Delhi.

TABLE No. 23

Yields of Cane and Sugar per acre and Recoveries in different countries *

Country		Yields of cane per acre		Recovery per cent cane	Yields of Sugar per acre	
		Tons	Mds.		Tons	Mds.
Cuba	...	17.12	465.9	12.25	2,095	57.03
Louisiana	...	19 84	539.8	8.06	1 602	43 58
Puerto Rico	...	24.16	657.7	12.23	2.956	80.44
Hawaii	...	62.05	1,689.0	10.46	6.489	176.6
Trinidad	...	...	...	10.69	...	...
Mexico	...	19.54	531.8	9.20	1.817	49.44
Martinique	...	17.93	487.8	8.13	1.458	39.68
Haiti	...	...	...	10.92	...	...
Argentine	...	13.05	355.1	9.89	1.290	35.13
Brazil	...	15 68	426.8	4.97	0.741	19.71
Peru	...	41.14	1,119.0	12.33	5.076	138.10
Egypt	...	30.42	827.9	9 97	3.032	82.50
Mauritius	...	19.63	534.3	12.08	2.370	64 51
S. Africa	...	22.36	608.4	10.90	2 439	66.36
Reunion	...	13 20	359.2	10.93	1,390	37.84
Java	...	56.20	1,530.0	11.49	6.440	175.39
INDIA	...	14.70	399.9	9.50	1.394	37.95
Philippines	...	27 08	737.0	8.45	2.287	62.23
Japan and Formosa	...	28 27	769.3	12.93	3.657	99 51
Australia	...	21.34	580.9	14.33	3.060	83.08

* *Vide* Report on Survey of Sugarcane, 1946. Also see Table No. 42.

TABLE No. 24

Java Sugar Statistics from 1935-36 to 1951-52

(In thousands of long tons)

Crop Year	Initial Stock on 1st April	Production*	Exports	Local Consumption	Final Stock on 31st March
1935-36	1,585	505	863	285	942
1936-37	942	583	975	309	241
1937-38	241	1,392	1,017	306	309
1938-39†	602	1,544	1,174	320	748
1939-40†	748	1,645	1,102	395	956
1940-41†	957	1,521	842	370	1,282
1941-42 }		1,330			
1942-43 }	705	83	1,517	...	1,500
1943-44 }		496			
1944-45	1,500	84	Nil	...	...
1945-46	...	20	,,	...	...
1946-47	...	28	,,	600‡	980
1947-48	980	54	,,	344‡	...
1948-49	...	223	,,	314‡	...
1949-50	...	330	,,	...	...
1950-51	...	350	,,	...	...
1951-52	...	400	...	...	...

* *Vide* Australian Sugar Journal, January 15, 1951 issue, and our 1949 *Annual.*
† *Vide* Indian Sugar Manual.
‡ Also includes figures of exports.

TABLE No. 25

Total Production of Molasses in India* from 1935-36 to 1952-53

Year	Production of molasses in India in 1000 tons†			
	From Cane Factory	From Sugar refineries	From Khandsari	Total
1935-36	337	33	125	494
1936-37	406	10	100	516
1937-38	349	8	125	482
1938-39	242	6	100	348
1939-40	485	7	125	627
1940-41	424	32	100	556
1941-42	293	7	100	400
1942-43	369	2	214	585
1943-44	430	4	100	544
1944-45 (Union)	324	2	92	418
1945-46 (,,)	328	2	85	415
1946-47 (,,)	318	2	75	395
1947-48 (,,)	411	3	84	498
1948-49 (,,)	373	3	91	467
1949-50 (,,)	356	2	90	448
1950-51 (,,)	395	...	80	475
1951-52 (,,)	598†	...	...	598‡
1952-53 (Est.)	...	...	...	509

* After 1936-37 statistics regarding Burma are excluded and from 1943-44, Pakistan excluded. Production of Molasses from cane factory in Pakistan was 8,600 tons in 1943-44; 4,500 tons in 1944-45; 10,100 in 1945-46 and 8,900 tons in 1946-47. From Khandsari was 18,700 in 1943-44; 12,700 tons in 1944-45; 18,300 tons in 1945-46; and 17,709 tons in 1946-47 (*vide* Indian Trade Journal, June 1950).
† *Vide* Official estimates and Indian Trade Journal, 1950.
‡ *Vide* Letter No. 218/Stat. from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, dated 9-4-53.

TABLE No. 26

Sugar Machinery Imports into India since 1932-33 and its Value (Year: April-March) *

(Figures in Rs. 1,000)

Year		Value in Rs. 1,000	Year		Value in Rs. 1,000	Year		Value in Rs. 1,000
1932-33	...	1,53,11	1939-40	...	0,50,84	1946-47	...	0,55,44
1933-34	...	3,36,38	1940-41	...	0,40.87	1947-48	...	0,95,98§
1934-35	...	1,05,45	1941-42	...	0,20.41	1948-49	...	1,51,79§
1935-36	...	0,65,70	1942-43	...	0,07,73	1949-50	...	1,74.25§
1936-37	...	0,95,16	1943-44	...	0,08,20	1950-51	...	0,99,93§
1937-38	...	0,69,37	1944-45	...	0,11,07	1951-52	...	0,69,46§
1938-39	...	0,61,36	1945-46	...	0,30,43	1952-53	...	0,64,24§

* *Vide* Sea-Borne Trade of India.

§ The figures exclude imports into Pakistan and refer to imports of sugar machinery in the Indian Union only.

TOTAL VALUE OF MACHINERY IMPORTS IN 20 YEARS

The total value of sugar machinery imports in India comes to over Rs. 16 crores in 21 years

TABLE No. 27

Calculated Net Production * of Gur in India for direct consumption, from 1931-32 to 1951-52

Year (November-October)		Calculated net Annual Production of *Gur* for direct consumption (in tons)	Year (November-October)		Calculated net Annual Production of *Gur* for direct consumption (in tons)
1931-32	...	2,758,000	1941-42 (Union)†	...	2,172,000
1932-33	...	3,240,000	1942-43 („)†	...	2,342,000
1933-34	...	3,486,000	1943-44 („)†	...	2,833,000
1934-35	...	3,701,000	1944-45 („)†	...	2,828,000
1935-36	...	4,101,000	1945-46 („)†	...	2,712,000
1936-37	...	4,268,000	1946-47 („)†	...	3,058,000
1937-38	...	4,364,000	1947-48 („)†	...	3,492,000
1938-39	...	2,186,000	1948-49 („)†	...	2,837,000
1939-40 (Uniont)†	...	1,919,000	1949-50 („)†	...	2,714,000‡
1940-41 („)†	...	2,817,000	1950-51 („)†	...	3,132,000‡
			1951-52 („)	...	3,100,000‡

* *Vide* letter No. 3174/Stat., dated 2nd July 1947, from the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, for statistics from 1944-45 to 1945-46 and letter No. 7091/47 Scs., dated 3-11-1949, for statistics for 1947-48 and 1948-49.

† *Vide* Indian Trade Journal—22-12-1951.

‡ *Vide* letter No. 218/Stat., dated 9-4-1953 from the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

TABLE No. 28

Cane Factory Production of Sugar in U.P., Bihar and All-India (in Tons) from 1931-32 to 1952-53

Season		U.P.	Bihar	All-India	Total quantity of *Cane* Crushed by all Factories in tons
1931-32	...	66,312	75,091	1,59,580	17,83,000
1932-33	...	1,40,344	1,28.610	2,90,000	33,50,000
1933-34	...	2,73,774	1,39,957	4,54,000	51,57,000
1934-35	...	3,15,600	1,84,038	5,78,100	66,72,000
1935-36	...	5,30,000	2,50,200	9,32,100	98,01,000
1936-37	...	6,08,600	3,29,300	11,11,400	1,10,87,000
1937-38	...	5,31,300	2,25,300	9,14,600	99,16,400
1938-39	...	3,20,300	61,600	6,42,200	70,04,800
1939-40	...	6,59,500	3,22,100	12,07,800	1,31,31,700
1940-41	...	5,13,300	2,46,100	10,46,100	1,12,90,000
1941-42	...	3,82,900	1,17,300	7,51,400	80,26,300
1942-43	...	6,12,500	2,37,400	10,51,800	1,04,18,500
1943-44	...	7,27,100	2,12,400	12,00,700	1,21,37,800
1944-45	...	5,28,900	1,69,900	9,42,200	93,43,300
1945-46	...	5,25,600	1,78,600	9,22,900	93,59,500
1946-47	...	5,25,800	1,48,200	9,01,100	91,17,100
1947-48	...	5,99,900	1,68,500	10,74,800	1,09,10,700
1948-49	...	5,27,000	1,84,900	10,07,600	1,00,39,300
1949-50	...	5,08,600	2,22,100	9,78,600	99,01,300
1950-51	...	5,92,140	2,25,108	11,00,500	1,10,15,700
1951-52‡	...	8,34,000	2,24,000	14,83,100	1,54,96,200
1952-53†	...	6,99,800	2,72,800	13,16,300	1,31,97,100

Note.—After 1946-47 the figures are for Indian Union.

‡ *Vide* letter 218/Stat., of the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, dated 9-4-1953.

† *Vide* Table No. 3 in this section.

TABLE No. 28-A

Total Production of Sugar by Central Sugar Factories in Provinces and States of the Indian Union (1937-38 to 1952-53)

Year		United Provinces	Bihar	East Punjab	Madras	West Bengal	Bombay	Other States
1937-38	...	531,300	225,300	7,800	20,700	7,600	40,700	81,200
1938-39	...	320,300	161,600	4,300	23,000	4,500	52,200	79,200
1939-40	...	659,500	322,100	8,400	31,300	12,100	69,300	105,100
1940-41	...	513,300	246,100	9,300	44 100	15,200	84,800	133,300
1941-42	...	382,900	117,300	7,900	30,800	8,300	85,000	119,200
1942-43	...	612 500	237,400	5,600	27,500	3,800	77,900	87,100
1943-44	...	727,100	212,400	11,200	39,200	4,060	81,200	125,500
1944-45	...	528,200	169,900	8,200	46,500	4,800	74,900	100,000
1945-46	...	515,900	176,600	6,700	49,200	4,400	72,400	97,700
1946-47	...	525,800	148,200	8,000	48,700	4,400	65,400	100,600
1947-48	...	599,900	168,500	12,300	59,300	5,200	89,600	140,000
1948-49	...	543,500	148,900	9,700	55,000	4,400	112,700	......
1949-50	...	508,600	222,100	9,300	61,700	3,400	111,000	62,500
1950-51	...	592,140	225,108	11,146	90,864	3,597	121,399	56,300
1951-52§*	...	834,000	224,000	20,100	98,900	7,200	157,800	141,100
1952-53†	...	699,800	272,800	16,100	80,600	8,00	138,800	......

* *Vide* letter 218/Stat., dated 9-4-53 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

† *Vide* Table No. 3 in this section.

TABLE No. 29

* Minimum Sugarcane Prices and the Ex-Factory Prices of Crystal Sugar of E-27 grade for the 1950-51, 1951-52 & 1952-53 seasons in different States

Price fixed: Rs. 29-12-0 per maund of sugar, E-27 quality ** (1950-51)

The following is a comprehensive statement showing minimum sugarcane prices and ex-factory prices of crystal sugar of E-27 grade produced on or after 1-11-1950 for 1950-51 & 1951-52 seasons in various States:

Name of State	Price per maund of Sugar Ex-factory 1952-53§	Price per maund of Sugar Ex-factory 1951-52	Price per maund of Sugar Ex-factory 1950-51†	Minimum price of cane per md. of 82 2/7 lbs. in 1950-51 and 1951-52	Minimum price of cane per maund 1952-53¶
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bihar, North ...	27 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	1 12 0	
Bihar, South ...	27 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	1 12 0	
Bombay ...	28 0 0	29 12 0	29 12 0	1 12 0	
Punjab ...	27 0 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	1 12 0	
U.P., West ...	27 0 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	1 12 0	
U.P., East ...	27 0 0	31 8 0	32 0 0	1 12 0	
W. Bengal ...	27 0 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	1 12 0	
Hyderabad ...	28 0 0	29 12 0	29 12 0	1 12 0	
Madhya Bharat ...	27 0 0	32 0 0	31 8 0	1 11 0‡	
Mysore ...	28 0 0	29 12 0	33 0 0	1 12 0	
Rajasthan: ...	27 0 0	34 14 0	34 14 0		
Bhupalsagar ...			33 0 0	1 12 0‡	
Shriganganagar ...			34 14 0	1 13 0	
Pepsu: ...	27 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0		Gate-cane
Phagwara ...			34 0 0	1 13 0‡	1 5 0
Hamira ...			34 14 0	1 13 0	
Madras: ...	28 0 0				
Anakapale ...			33 0 0	1 12 0	Out-station
Etikopaka ...			33 0 0	1 12 0	cane:
Mailpatti ...			33 0 0	1 12 0	
Podannur ...			33 0 0	1 12 0	1 3 0
Madura ...			33 0 0	1 12 0	
Tanuku ...			33 0 0	1 12 0	
Bobbili ...			32 0 0	1 12 0	
Seethanagaram ...			32 0 0	1 12 0	
Pugalur ...			32 0 0	1 12 0	
Smalkot ...			32 0 0	1 12 0	
Krilampodi ...			32 0 0	1 12 0	
Vuyyuru ...			30 8 0	1 12 0	
Hospet ...			30 8 0	1 12 0	
Nellikuppam ...			30 8 0	1 12 0	
Orissa: ...	28 0 0				
Aska ...			33 0 0	1 12 0	
Rayagada ...			33 0 0	1 12 0	
Bhopal ...		32 12 0	32 12 0	1 11 0‡	
Travancore-Cochin ...	28 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	50 0 0 (per ton) or 1 13 5	

* *Vide* Letter No. D.O.SV-120(4)/51, Ministry of Agriculture (Sugar and Vanaspati Section), dated 3rd February 1951.

** For differentials in price for various grades, higher and lower than E-27, *vide* another Table in "Sugar Industry at a Glance".

† *Vide 'Agricultural Situation in India'*, November 1951 issue.

‡ In 1951-52, however, the prices were: Madhya Bharat (1-12-0); Pepsu (1-13-0); Rajasthan (1-13-0); Travancore-Cochin (1-13-0) as in 1950-51; Bhopal (1-12-0). *Vide 'Agricultural Situation in India'*, November 1951.

§ *Vide* Notification S.R.O. 1987 dated 28-11-1952 of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

¶ *Vide* S.R.O. 1672, 1673 and 1674 of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

TABLE No. 29-A

Sugar Price and Cane Price for 1953-54 & 1954-55

Vide the announcement of the Government of India on September 30, 1953, the Government of India decided to fix the minimum price of sugarcane for the seasons 1953-54 and 1954-55 at Re. 1-7-0 per maund for gate delivery and Re. 1-5-0 per maund per railway centres as against the cane price of Re. 1-5-0 and 1-3-0 per maund for gate and out-station delivery of cane. The sugar price was maintained at Rs. 27 and Rs. 28 per maund and to offset the loss to industry by increase in the cane price by Rs. 2 per maund Government discontinued Additional Excise Duty of Re. 1 per maund and the industry agreed to forego As. 4 per maund from its profits.

TABLE No. 29-a

Ex-Factory Price of Sugar as fixed in 1949-50 by Government of India (Rs. 28-8-0 per maund of sugar)

Authoritative Table showing break-up of the Price of Sugar for E-27 Quality fixed at Rs. 28-8-0 per maund for the year 1949-50 * on the U.P. basis

Estimated No. of working days	105 days		
Estimated Recovery	10.0%		
Cane Price Re. 1-10-0 per maund:	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Price of cane per maund of sugar	16	4	0
2. Cess at As. 3 per maund of cane	1	14	0
3. Transport	0	5	3
4. Co-operative Societies Commission	0	6	9
5. Basic Manufacturing Expenses	1	15	0
6. Extra Interest on working capital	0	6	0
7. Additional Manufacturing Charges	3	9	10
8. Excise duty	2	12	1
9. Extra Insurance	0	1	3
10. Award dated 26-6-47	0	3	0
11. Profit	0	14	9
	28	11	11
12. Reduction on account of molasses	0	1	6
13. Deduction on account of high transport charges, high extra interest on working capital, award, etc. as in 1948-49 prices	0	6	0
	28	4	5
14. Grade differences	0	4	0
	28	8	5
	or 28	8	0

Sugar price for 1950-51 and 1951-52 (Rs. 29-12-0 per maund, E-27 quality)

* The prices of sugar for 1950-51 have been fixed on an *ad hoc* basis for different regions after taking into consideration prevailing conditions in those areas. No authoritative break-up is thus available. However, it is to be noted that the price of cane was increased from Re. 1-10-0 per maund to Re. 1-12-0 per maund of cane, i.e. to Rs. 17-8-0 for cane per maund of sugar for 1950-51 season and consequently the price of sugar was increased from Rs. 28-8-0 in 1949-50 to Rs. 29-12-0 in 1950-51 season.

The prices of sugar and sugarcane remained the same in 1951-52.

Prices for different regions are shown in Table No. 29 for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52.

Sugar Price for 1952-53 Rs. 27 and Rs. 28 per maund

For Southern India specified in Table No. 29, the ex-factory price for 1952-53 season was Rs. 28 per maund, for Northern India, the ex-factory price was fixed at Rs. 27 per maund. The prices were exclusive of transport charges.

TABLE No. 30

Recovery of Sugar from Cane during 1937-38 *to* 1952-53

Provinces	Recovery of Sugar per cent Cane												
	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50†	1950-51†	1951-52	1952-53
U.P. ...	9.87	9 87	10.16	9 92	10.20	10 09	10.03	9 80	9.93	9.64	9.81	9 27	9.78
Bihar ...	9.86	10.35	10.93	10.53	10.69	10.49	10.08	10.49	10.34	9.91	10.26	10.32	10.10
Rest of India...	9 34	9 22	9.95	9.94	9.92	9.56*	9 16*	9.14*	9 41	10.41	10.18	9.82	...
All-India ..	9.70	9.69	10.28	10.02	10.21	10.13*	9.88	9.85	9.96	9.88	9.99	9.57	10.01

* Includes figures for Rampur factories from 1945-46 (*vide* letter from the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, dated 19-9-1950).

† *Vide* letter No. 218/Stat., dated 9-4-1953 from the Director of the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

TABLE No. 31

Production of Sugar directly from Cane in Modern Factories in India from 1929-30 to 1952-53 and Recovery Percentage for Java upto 1938-39

Season	Number of Factories producing Sugar direct from cane	Cane crushed	Sugar produced	Percentage Recovery for India	Percentage Recovery for Java
		Tons	Tons		
1929-30 ...	27	989,776	49,768	9.07	11.76
1930-31 ...	29	1,317,248	119,859	9 00	10.92
1931-32 ...	32	1,783,499	159,580	8.89	11.56
1932-33 ...	57	3,350,231	290,000	8.66	12.64
1933-34 ...	112	5,157,373	454,000	9.80	12 55
1934-35 ...	130	6,572,000	578,100	8.66	13.23
1935-36 ...	137	6,801,748	932,100	9.29.	12 77
1936-37 ...	137	11,687,200	1,111,400	9.50	11.87
1937-38 ...	131	9,916,400	914,600	9.38	11 77
1938-39 ...	132	7,001,800	642,200	9.29	12.23
1939-40 ...	138	13,131,700	1,207,800	9.45	(Not Available)
1940-41 ...	140	11,290,900	1,046,100	9.70	
1941-42 ...	141	8,026,300	751,400	9.69	
1942-43 ...	141	10,418,000	1,051,800	10.28	
1943-44 ...	145	12,137,800	1,200,700	10.02	
1944-45 ...	136	9,343,300	942,200	10.21	
1945-46 ...	138	9,359,500	922,900	10.09	
1946-47 ...	135	9,117,100	901,100	9 88	
1947-48 ...	134	10,910,700	1,074,800	9.85	
1948-49 ...	136	10,039,300	1,007,600	9.96	
1949-50 (Revd.)	139	9,901,300	978 600	9.88	
1950-51 ...	138	11,015,700	1,100,500	9.99	
1951-52† ...	139	15,496,200	1,483,100	9.57	
1952-53 (Est.)‡‡...	134	13,197,100	1,316,300	9.97	N.A.

† *Vide* letter No. 218/Stat., dated 9-4-53 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology.

‡‡ *Vide* Final Note of the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, published in August 1953.

TABLE No. 30-A

Recovery of Sugar (Statewise) in the Indian Union during 1944-45 to 1952-53

States	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	7 years' Average Recovery	1951-52	1952-53 ‡
Uttar Pradesh	10.21	10.08	10.03	9.78	9.33	9.64	9.81	9.93	9.52	9.75
Bihar	10.69	10.49	10.08	10.49	10.34	9.91	10.26	10.32	10.28	10.03
Bombay	10.85	11.15	10.39	11.11	11.00	11.84	11.61	11.14	11.36	11.51
Madras	9.11	9.86	8.17	8 65	9.37	9.51	9.35	9.15	8.87	9.38
West Bengal	10.33	10.41	9.64	10.88	10.69	10.55	11.25	10.54	11.0	10.33
Orissa	10.65	10.05	10.37	9.70	10.42	9.22	9.76	10.02	9.1	8.14
Punjab	10.52	10.12	10.22	9.80	9.77	9.73	9.77	9.99	9.7	10.21
Madhya Bharat	9.27	9.45	9.02	8.60	9 29	9.05	9.22	9.13	9.09	9.39
Mysore	9.74	10.85	10.18	9.18	8.57	9.54	8.18	9.46	11.5	11.37
Hyderabad	9.00	9.00	9.15	8.70	9.00	10.34	9.59	9.25	9.81	10.60
PEPSU	8 78	8.36	7.28	8.45	8.32	5.92	8.16	7.90	8.83	8.22
Rajasthan	8.52	8.39	9.53	9.13	8.81	8.81	8.14	8.76	8.53	9.73
Kashmir	6.93	6.77	7.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore & Cochin	...	...	...	...	7.37	8.95	8.21	8.18	6.58	7.32
Bhopal	8.65	8.65	9.00	9.09	9.06	9.14	9.51	9.01	9.08	...
Ajmer	...	...	...	...	5.34	6.29	...	...	7.0	...
Saurashtra	...	...	...	6.37	...	...	...	...	...	...
All-India (Average)	10.22	10.13	9.88	9.85	9.96	9.88	9.99	9.99	9.52	9.97

‡ *Vide* Final Note of the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, published in August 1953.

TABLE No. 32

An interesting Table showing variations in Per Capita Consumption of Gur and Sugar in certain Rural and Urban Areas* in pre-war period (1937-38)

Name of Province	Gur		Sugar	
	Urban areas	Total for the Province	Urban areas	Total for the Province
	(lb.)	(lb.)	(lb.)	(lb.)
United Provinces	13.2 (1)	33.9	58.1 (2)	8.3
Punjab	18.0 (3)	23.3	50.4 (4)	12.8
Bengal	15.4 (5)	22.8	85.5 (5)	6.3
Madras	8.9 (6)	12.1	51.2 (6)	4.4
Bombay	12.4 (7)	14.4	81.4 (7)	16.3
Sind	6.0 (8)	7.2	82.1 (8)	17.7

(1) 22 markets, (2) 29 markets, (3) 6 markets, (4) Delhi, (5) Calcutta, (6) Madras, (7) Bombay, (8) Karachi.

* Report on the Marketing of Sugar published by *Central Agricultural Marketing Department* (Government of India), 1943, p. 130.

TABLE No. 33

Value of Imports of Sugar,* Revenue from Imports, and Rate of Import Duty on Sugar in India from 1925-26 to 1952-53

Year April-March	Value of foreign Sugar (Net) imported in India in Lakhs of Rupees*	Revenue from Import Duty on Sugar in Lakhs of Rupees†	Rate of Import Duty
1925–26 ...	1,520	659	Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt.
1926–27 ...	1,534	744	" "
1927–28 ...	1,450	653	" "
1928–29 ...	1,586	782	" "
1929–30 ...	1,836	846	" "
1930–31 ...	1,047	1,081	Rs. 6-0-0 per cwt.
1931–32 ...	590	797	Rs. 9-1-0 " (Rs. 7-4-0 being protective and Re. 1-13-0 being revenue surcharge from 1st April 1932).
1932–33 ...	422	685	" "
1933–34 ...	270	472	" "
1934–35 ...	210	381	Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. (Rs. 7-12-0 being protective & Rs. 1-5-0 being equivalent excise duty from 1st April 1934.)
1935–36 ...	190	324	" "
1936–37 ...	23	51	" "
1937–38 ...	18	25	Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt. (Rs. 7-4-0 being protective and Rs. 2-0-0 being equivalent excise duty from 28th Feb. 1937.)
1938–39 ...	45	45	" "
1939–40 ...	331	386	Rs. 8-12-0 per cwt. (Rs. 6-12-0 being protective & Rs. 2-0-0 being equivalent excise duty. With effect from 1st April 1939.)
1940–41 ...	36	18	Rs. 6-12-0 being protective & Rs. 3-0-0 being equivalent excise duty. (With effect from 1st March 1940.)
1941–42 ...	107	19	Rs. 9-12-0 per cwt.
1942–43 ...	......	.5	Rs. 11-11-2 per cwt. with effect from 1st April 1942 (i.e. including 20% surcharge on protective import duty of
1943–44 ...	......	4.1	Rs. 6-12-0) and Rs. 3-0-0 being equivalent excise duty, and 20% surcharge thereon.
1944–45 ...	......	.01	
1945–46 ...	......	.14	
1946–47 ...	......	.02	
1947–48 ...	......	0.01	
1948–49† ...	65	23.5	Rs. 12-9-7 per cwt. with effect from 1st March 1949.
1949–50** ...	......	0.04	" "
1950–51** ...	615	0.68	Rs. 13-2-0 per cwt. with effect from 1st March 1951.
1951–52 ...	84.9		Rs. 14-3-6 per cwt. with effect from 6th November 1952.
1952–53 ...	725		Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt. with effect from 22nd June 1953.

* Annual statement of Sea-Borne Trade (Burma excluded from 1937-38).
† Imported in Oct./Nov. 1947. Duty realised in December 1948.
** *Vide* Letter No. F.28/19-CX(i)51, dated 26-12-51 from the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division).

TABLE No. 34

Final Forecast of Sugarcane Yield and Acreage for the years 1949-50 to 1952-53 of the Indian Union, and also of Pakistan

States	Area (1,000 acres)				Yield (1,000 tons) of raw Sugar (gur)			
	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53*	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53*
Ajmer ...	1	2(c)	1	1	1	1(c)	1	1
Tripura ...	5	5	5	5	6	6	4	6
PEPSU ...	55	52	78	76	61	60	71	87
U.P. ...	2,130	2,279	2,965	2,639	2,661	2,689	3,169	2,646
Bihar (excluding merged territories) ...	379	478	336	361	275	331	242	246
East Punjab ...	279	313	388	371	317	373	456	414
Madras ...	191	178	282	263	536	513	753	700
Bombay (including merged States) ...	151	185	213	186	420	550	615	461
West Bengal ...	57‡	52	46	52	89	74	82	104
C. P. & Berar (including merged States) ...	...	47	44	42	...	59	53	49
Assam ...	59	62	59	66	68	73	66	73
Orissa ...	59	57	60	60	108	104	112	112
Delhi ...	4	3	6	5	2	2	4	3
Kutch ...	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Madhya Bharat ...	55	44	53	42	42	43	45	38
Saurashtra ...	10	12	20	13	16	40	33	24
Hyderabad ...	57	66	103	90	106	98	216	175
Mysore ...	45	37	50	45	84	57	92	71
Rampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal ...	10	9	8	4	8	8	5	3
Baroda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Junagadh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh ...	6	5	8	6	3	3	4	6
Himachal ...	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1
Rajputana ...	30	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
Indian Union ...	3,641(a)	3,924	4,792	4,376	4,904†	5,110	6,068	5,260
Pakistan ...	745(b)	700(b)	728(d)	N.A.	1,039(b)	874(b)	N.A.	N.A.

(a) According to the Final Sugarcane forecast on 30-9-50, the area under sugarcane was 3,451 thousand acres in 1949-50 and is estimated to be 3,614 thousand acres for 1950-51.

(b) According to the Final Forecast on 28-4-51 for the year 1950-51.

† Subject to revision.

‡ Excludes Cooch Bihar.

(c) Figures refer to Ajmer, Bijapur and Coorg together.

(d) Agricultural Situation in India, May 1952.

* *Vide* Final All-India Sugarcane forecast for 1952-53 published in July 1953.

TABLE No. 35

Rate of Excise and Import Duty and Yield—1947-48 to 1952-53 (In respect of Factory Sugar, Khandsari, Sugar Candy, Molasses, Confectionery, etc.)

—	1948-49 Rate Per Maund	1948-49 Yield Rs. Lakh	1949-50 Rate Per Maund	1949-50 Yield Rs. Lakh	1950-51 Rate Per Maund	1950-51 Yield Rs. Lakh	1951-52 Rate Per Maund	1952-53 Rate Per Maund
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
SUGAR (Factory)								
Excise Duty ...	2 3 3	629.0	2 12 1	707.6	2 12 1	654.7	2 12 1	2 12 1
Import Duty ...	8 9 6	23.53	9 4 1	†	9 4 1 Till Feb. 9 10 3 1st. Mar.	n.a.	9 4 1	9 10 3‡
Additional Exc. Duty ...								1 0 0
KHANDSARI								
Excise Duty ...	0 5 10½	2.1	0 5 10½	2.2	0 5 10½	2.4	0 5 10½*	
SUGAR CANDY								
Import Duty ...	9 4 1	...	9 4 1	†	9 4 1	.68	9 4 1	
*Excise Duty ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	
CONFECTIONERY								
Import Duty ...	60% *ad. val.*	18.32	60% *ad. val.*	4.41	60% *ad. val.*	0.58	60% *ad. val.*	
MOLASSES								
Import Duty ...	37½ *ad. val.*	0.022	37½ *ad. val.*	†	37½ *ad. val.*	†	37½ *ad. val.*	

† Negligible amount. *Vide* Indian Sugar Statistics, 1951.
* With effect from 18th July 1952, Government exempted khandsari sugar from the excise duty.
‡ With effect from 22-6-1953 it was reduced to Rs. 7 per cwt.

[*Table No. 36 on page xxxii*]

TABLE No. 36-A

Statewise Per Capita Consumption of Sugar in lbs.

Name of the State	1938-39	1940-41	1941-42	1948-49	1949-50
West Bengal	5.8	6.6	4.5	...	...
Bombay	17.0	20 8	19.2	...	...
Madras	3.4	4.8	4.1	...	...
Bihar	2.8	3.9	3.6	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	7.1	9.0	6.4	...	...
Punjab (I)	11.8	15.3	13.1	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	4.2	6.3	4.9	...	...
Delhi	44.8	53.7	34.2	...	...
All-India ...	6.6	8.5	7.0	8.96	7.0

TABLE No. 36

Allotments of Sugar for Consumption in India from 1-12-51 to 30-11-52

As against the quantity of sugar allotted for consumption which totalled 9,37,111, only 6,20,301 tons of sugar was actually lifted for consumption. Out of the quantity actually lifted for consumption 10,755 were for exports, 8,797 were for consumption by Defence Services, 6,687 were by industry and 7,584 were by gate sale and cane growers. The following table will amply show how the full allotment was not utilised by the consuming centres during the period:

States	Quantity Actually Lifted	Quantity Allotted
U.P.	60,407	1,21,500
Bihar	36,788	65,685
M. Pradesh	36,570	46,470
West Bengal	67.769	1,05,880
Punjab	33,697	57,023
Orissa	7,286	14,700
Madras	75,003	95,575
Rajasthan	11,047	29,140
Travancore	11,562	19,684
Bombay	1,23,159	1,71,410
Bhopal	1,672	2,799
Mysore	16,790	18,340
PEPSU	5,459	13,235
Hyderabad	16,455	39,255
M. Bharat	10,127	24,985
Ajmer	5,368	6,450
Saurashtra	21,877	27,805
V. Pradesh	3,122	6,340
H. Pradesh	842	2,315
Nepal	62	850
Assam	10.668	16,085
Delhi	18,943	28,334
Kashmir	6,308	8,185
Bilaspur	120	325
Coorg	455	455
Kutch	4,478	4,694
Export	10,755	...
Defence	8,797	8,797
Tibet	144	300
Sikkim	210	300
Manipore	90	195
Total ...	*6,06,030	9,37,111

* In addition to this total actually lifted, there was 6,687 tons by industry, and 7,584 by gate sales and cane growers, i.e. a total of 14,271, which together amounted to 6,20,301 tons.

TABLE No. 37

Calculated Net Production of Gur in the Indian Union by States from 1943-44 to 1952-53

(In 1,000 tons)

States	1943-44*	1944-45*	1945-46*	1946-47*	1947-48*	1948-49†	1949-50**	1950-51†	1951-52†	1952-53
U.P. ...	1,395	1,357	1,219	1,365	1,503	1,322	1,381	1,602	1,571	
E. Punjab ...	245	312	305	319	300	264	288	273	302	
Bihar ...	182	142	155	166	166	165	...	34	...	
W. Bengal ...	64	60	81	78	72	78	62	61	55	
Madras ...	290	320	283	392	500	349	319	373	414	
Bombay ...	337	339	350	360	458	351	312	322	334	
Assam ...	43	54	42	48	61	55	58	49	53	
Madhya Pradesh ...	37	44	47	44	62	59	50	47	44	
Orissa ...	57	53	56	46	48	95	88	85	83	
Delhi ...	2	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	
Mysore ...	39	44	43	42	47	36	43	46	41	
Hyderabad ...	50	71	79	84	191	97	98	94	111	
Baroda ...	13	15	13	12	14	...	...	...	...	
Bhopal ...	1	3	3	3	2	4	2	1	...	
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	
All-India Total ...	2,833	2,828	2,712	3,058	3,492	2,837	2,714	3,132	3,100	2,877

* *Vide* "Indian Trade Journal", December 22, 1951, from 1944-45 to 1947-48.

** *Vide* letter 881/Stat., dated 1-5-1952, from the Director, the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology.

† *Vide* letter 218/Stat., dated 9-4-53 from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

TABLE No. 38

Wholesale Prices of Wheat, Rice, Sugar, Gur and Sugarcane in Bihar and the United Provinces from 1939 to 1953, along with Index Numbers of Prices

—	Wheat, Dara (Hapur) per md.	Rice (Coarse) (Patna) per md.	Sugar Marhowrah (Cawnpore) per md.	Gur Eating (Muzaffar-nagar) per md.	Sugarcane (U P. and Bihar) per md.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aug. 1939 (Base) Index price	100 2 9 9	100 3 0 0	100 9 13 0	100 8 4 0	100 0 7 0
Sep. 1940	3 3 6	4 5 0	9 4 0	4 8 0	0 5 6
Sep. 1941	4 0 9	5 6 0	9 12 0	3 10 0	0 5 0
Sep. 1942	5 0 0	7 4 0	12 4 0	10 0 0	0 8 0
Sep. 1943	13 10 0	20 0 0	14 9 0	11 0 0	0 10 0
Sep. 1944	9 12 0	11 12 0	15 6 0	7 11 0	0 12 0
Sep. 1945	10 4 0	10 0 0	16 12 0	11 2 0	0 14 6
Nov. 1946	10 4 0	10 9 0	21 6 6	13 13 6	1 3 10½
Sep. 1947	10 4 0	12 5 0	21 6 6	......	1 3 10½
Mar. 1948	21 0 0	17 0 0	36 4 0	11 2 0	1 15 9
Sep. 1949	15 3 2	22 0 0	29 12 0	22 0 0	1 13 0†
Nov. 1950	15 5 9	N.A.	30 11 0	17 8 0	1 12 0
Dec. 1951‡	15 5 9	28 0 0	30 11 0	19 0 0	1 12 0
Jan. 1952‡	15 5 9	28 0 0	30 11 0	12 12 0	1 12 0*
Mar. 1952	15 5 9	25 0 0	30 11 0	9 0 0	1 12 0
Aug. 1952	15 5 9†† 19 0 0**	28 0 0	30 11 0	12 12 0	1 12 0
Dec. 1952	17 1 0†† 20 8 0**	19 0 0	27 3 0	11 14 0	1 5 0
Feb. 1953	17 1 0†† 22 0 0	18 0 0	27 3 0	13 7 0	1 5 0

†† Govt. wholesale issue rates. ** Open rates prevailing on or about the last day of the month.

† Re. 1-10-0 in U.P., and Re. 1-13-0 in Bihar, during the 1948-49 season.

(a) and (b) Re. 1-10-0 in U.P. and Re. 1-10-9 in Bihar for 1949-50 season. (*Vide* letter, Economic Adviser, Government of India, dated 10-8-1950).

* For the year 1950-51.

‡ *Vide* letter 1-fd(2)51-1658 Ec. Ad., dated 6-9-51 from Economic Adviser, Government of India.

TABLE No. 39

*** Statement showing the Technical Efficiency of Sugar Factories in India as compared to that in other countries**

—	India			Natal			Hawaii			Queensland			Java	Cuba	For-mosa	Mauritius			British Guiana	
	1934	1940-41	1947-48	1941	1947	1948	1941	1946	1947	1940	1946	1947	1932	1931	1938	1941	1946	1947	1946	1947
Cane-sucrose per cent ...	11.21	12.18	12.48	14.00	13.32	13.89	11.05	12.59	12.22	16.04	14.91	15.30	13.22	13.87	13.09	13.30	13 56	14.34	11.45	11.24
Cane-fibre per cent ...	15.50	16.18	16.29	15.66	15.80	15.90	13.44	14.76	15.09	11.58	11.83	12.72	12.60	10.92	11.68	12.60	12.58	12.50	14.38	14.44
Mixed Juice purity ...	79.21	80.45	...	85.67	86.24	85.92	82.38	83.67	82.89	...	...	82.29	84.30	85.57	83.89	85.30	85.20	87.00	80.69	79.40
Extraction ...	90.65	91.22	91.51	92.37	93.94	93.32	96.32	96.38	95.94	95.46	95.31	95.86	94.60	94.62	97.62	95.20	94.90	94.90	91.62	91.45
Extraction reduced ...	92.72	93.43	93 66	94.13	95.01	94.95	96.61	97.01	96.74	95.05	94.93	95.90	94.66	93.73	97.43	95.10	94.90	94.90	92.87	92.76
Overall recovery ...	77.05	79.58	80.40	81.66	83.73	83.19	87.65	85.49	85.33	87.34	82.57	84.34	85.83	87.74	90.43	85.10	83.70	85.50	79.35	77.68
Overall recovery reduced (Technical efficiency) ...	83.35	85.04	84.96	82.61	84.09	83.85	89.44	87.09	87.59	...	...	...	86.36	86.62	90.83	84.02	83.51	83.42	83.71	83.26
Yield per cent as sugar ...	8.70	9.72	...	11.60	8.84	8.55	10.74	9.06	9.35	14.22	8.02	7.65	11.16	12.33	12.05	11.48	8.06	8.03	10.61	11.04
Yield per cent as sugar·96 polarisation ...	9.00	10.1	9.57	11.92	8.60	8.31	10.90	8.92	9.21	14.60	7.80	7.44	...	12.84	12.20	11.80	8.46	7.83	10.59	10.99

* *Vide* M. P. Gandhi's 1949 Annual, and esimates compiled by H. H. Dodds and J. L. Du Toit for the South African Sugar Technologists' Association in 1949. *Vide* ("Indian Sugar", October 1949).

TABLE No. 40

Sugar—Foreign Trade in India *

Year April-March	Imports	Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports Col. 3 & 4	Net Imports (+) or Net Exports (—) Col. (2) — Col. (5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
UNDIVIDED INDIA					
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 ...	40,526	38,330 (*a*)	6,437	44,767 (*a*)	—4,241 (*a*)
1945-46 ...	35	9,421 (*a*)	313	9,734 (*a*)	—9,699 (*a*)
1946-47 ...	...	7,913 (*a*)	280	8,193 (*a*)	—8,193 (*a*)
1947-48 ...	212	5,872 (*a*)	...	5,872 (*a*)	—5,660 (*a*)
INDIAN UNION					
1948-49 ...	10,039	14,427 (*a*)	...	14,427 (*a*)	—4,388 (*a*)
1949-50 ...	23	4,565 (*a*)	...	4,565 (*a*)	—4,542 (*a*)
1950-51 ...	60,050	...	...	...	n. a.
1951-52 ...	Nil	3,587 †	...	3,587	+3,587
1952-53 ...	137,000	12,315†	...	12,315	+124,685

(*a*) Excluding the undermentioned exports of unrefined sugar (and gur) :—

Undivided India		Indian Union	
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	4,731 tons	1948-49	82,354 tons
1945-46	5,618 tons	1949-50	14,202 tons
1946-47	350 tons	1950-51	N. A.
1947-48	261 tons	1951-52	9,376 tons
		1952-53	73,945 tons

† *Vide* letter No. 58-S.E./53 dated 17-7-1953 from the Chief Controller of Exports and Imports, Government of India.

TABLE No. 40-A

Value of Sugar Exports (including Molasses) from India †

(Rs. lakhs)

Quality of Sugar	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Sugar 23 Dutch Std. and above ...	nil	nil	89.01
Sugar below 23 D. Std. but not below 16 D. Std. ...	nil	2.9	3.7
Sugar 15 D. Std. & below ...	nil	negligible	nil
Molasses (including Palmyra & cane jaggery) ...	16.9	54.4	333.00

† *Vide* Sea, Air & Land Trade of India Accounts for March 1953.

TABLE No. 41

Average Percentage Recovery of Sugar, Gur, Khandsari, Cube Sugar, Molasses, Sugar Candy and Palm Gur

1. *Average Recovery of Sugar on Cane*: It was 10 per cent in 1950-51 as against 9.88 per cent in 1949-50, 9.97 per cent in 1948-49, 9.85 per cent in 1947-48 and 9.29 per cent in 1938-39.
2. *Average Recovery of Khandsari from Gur, Rab, etc.*: Recovery of Khandsari sugar on cane by Khanchi process is 4.4 per cent and by centrifugal process is 5.5 per cent. By the improved process, it has been possible to recover Khandsari sugar to the extent of 7.72 per cent on cane. Recovery of Khandsari on gur is 37½ per cent and it is 40 per cent when Khandsari is produced from palm juice.
3. *Recovery of Cube sugar from Sugar*: According to the latest figures available, the recovery of Cube sugar from sugar is 99.3 per cent in Bombay, 90.9 per cent in Bihar, 98.1 per cent in Punjab and 98.7 per cent to 99.6 per cent in U.P., there being only 8 factories in India, out of which five are in U.P.
4. *Recovery of Sugar Candy from Sugar*: The recovery is between 60 per cent to 95 per cent depending on the size of crystals of candy. It is comparatively low in case of candy with large size crystals.
5. *Recovery of Molasses from Cane*: The average recovery of molasses from cane from cane factories was 3.52 per cent in 1950-51, 3.61 per cent in 1949-50, 3.69 per cent in 1948-49, 3.77 per cent in 1947-48 and 3.49 per cent in 1946-47.
6. *Recovery of Bagasse from Cane crushed*: According to Tariff Board, 1938 and 1950, it is 35 per cent of cane crushed.
7. *Recovery of Press Mud from Cane crushed*: The recovery of Press Mud or press cake was 1.25 per cent to 1.75 per cent of the cane crushed.
8. *Recovery of Sugar from Palm Gur*: According to the report on the Marketing of Sugar in India and Burma, 1941, the average recovery of sugar from palm gur is from 61 per cent to 63 per cent.

(*Vide* Indian Sugar Statistics, December 1951. Ref. Tables Nos. 32, 59, 69, 75, 80, 93, 139, 161, etc.)

TABLE No. 41(a)

Sugarcane Crushers in India as per 1940 and 1945 Live Stock Census

State	No. as per 1940 census		No. as per 1945 census	
	Worked by Power	Worked by bullocks	Worked by Power	Worked by bullocks
Bombay	1,018	13,300	2,691	12,794
Bihar	2,968	40.089	1.083	30.825
U.P.	689	266,134	1,211	268,287
Punjab	101	113.411	148	122,687
West Bengal	132	17,712	576	16,866
Madras	559	23,509	1.789	25,524
Rest	...	...	...	...
Approximate Total	6,000	400,000	10,000	500,000

Vide Indian Sugar Statistics, December 1951.

TABLE No. 42

World Sugar Industry—A Comparative Study showing Yield per acre, Recovery per cent, Technical Efficiency, Production, Consumption, etc.

Country	Yield Per acre*				Recovery *Per cent	Technical Efficiency (1947)	Production (lakh Tons) (1948-49)	Consumption			Retail Price per lb. in annas (March 1949)
	Cane		Sugar					*Per Capita* lbs. (1949-50)	1948-49 (lakh tons)	1949-50 (lakh tons)	
	Tons	Maunds	Tons	Maunds							
Mexico‡ ...	19.5	531.8	1.82	49.44	9.20	...	7.0	57	5.6	5.95	...
Cuba ...	17.1	565.9	2.1	57.0	12.25	...	54.2	140	2.1@	2.1@	4.23
Louisiana† ...	19.8	539.8	1.6	43.6	8.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico ...	24.2	657.7	2.95	80.44	12.23	...	11.4	...	0.86@	0.91@	...
Hawaii ...	62.1	168 9	6.5	176.6	10.46	87.59	8.5	...	0.3@	0.32@	4.97
Martinique ...	17.9	487.8	1.5	39.7	8.13	83.42	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina ...	13.1	355.1	1.29	35.5	9.89	...	5.6	77.0	6.1@	5.50	2 51
Brazil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.5	71.0	16.1	16.4	4.59
Peru ...	41.1	1119	5.1	138.1	12.33	...	4.7	...	1.7@	1.8@	1.77
Egypt ...	30.4	827.9	3.03	82.5	9.97	...	...	30.0	1.9@	2.0@	5.45
Mauritius ...	19.6	536.3	2.37	64.51	12.08	83.42	3.9	...	0.2@	0.21@	...
S. Africa ..	22.4	608.4	2.44	66.4	10.90	...	5.4	95.0	5.3	5.5	3.63
Java ..	56 2	1530	6.44	175.3	11.49	...	2.7	...	1.3	2.1	...
INDIA ...	14.7	399.9	1.39	37.95	9.5	84.96††	10.0	18.0	30.0	28.0	6.5
Japan & ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.0	5.5@	3.5@	11.55
Formosa ...	28.3	769.3	3.66	99.51	12.93	...	6.4‡‡	...	4.1	4.40	...
Australia§ ...	21.3	581.0	3.1	83.1	14.33	...	9.4	143	4.8	5.0	3.17
Philippines ...	27.1	737.0	2.3	62.2	8.45	...	6.5	...	1.9	1.96	5.37

* *Vide* Report on Survey of Sugarcane, 1946.

† In 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49 the yield of cane per acre was 17.6, 15.2 *and* 19.5 and sugar per acre was 1.5, 1.1 and 1.6 tons.

‡ Mexico was an importer of sugar in 1946 of more than £3.75 million but in 1948-49 it became an exporter of sugar worth £3 million.

§ Cane yield per acre in 1945, 1946 & 1947 was 19.0, 16.3 and 18.8 tons while that of sugar per acre during the same period was 2.7, 2.2, and 2.6 tons (*vide* Indian Sugar Manual, 1949).

†† While that for Natal was 84.09, Trinidad 87.33 and Br. Guinea 83.26 in 1947.

‡‡ This figure refers to Formosa only excluding Japan.

@ Figures are for previous year.

Note.—In 1948, the average annual yield of cane per acre was Cuba (15.2 tons), *Peurto Rico* (30.1 tons), U.S.A. (18.1 tons), Argentina (11.9 tons), Formosa (20.3 tons), India (13 tons), Pakistan (14.2 tons), Mauritius (22.1 tons), Australia (25.1 tons) and Hawaii (68.0 tons).

It is to be noted that the average cane yield per acre in Cuba is on the decrease in recent years and the yield was 17.1 tons in 1937-38, 13.1 tons in 1945, 16.9 tons in 1946, 16.5 tons in 1947 and 15.2 tons in 1948. (*Vide* Indian Sugar Statistics, 1951.)

TABLE No. 42(a)

World Sugar Statistics †—Twenty-one Year Record
(Thousands of Short Tons, Raw Value)

Crop Year	Stocks Beginning of Crop Year	Production	Consumption	Stocks at end of Crop Year	Average price of Sugar (b)	U.S.B.L.S. Index of Wholesale Prices (1947-49=100)	Sugar price Deflated by index (c
1922-23 ...	5,312	19,716	20,405	4,623	4.899	65.4	7.49
1923-24 ...	4,623	21,304	20,476	5,451	4.000	63.8	6.27
1924-25 ...	5,461	26,034	24,028	7,457	2.508	67.3	3.73
1925-26 ...	7,457	26,244	25,431	8,270	2.528	65.0	3.89
1926-27 ...	8,270	25,669	25,788	8,151	2.942	62.0	4.75
1927-28 ...	8,151	27,982	27,411	8,723	2.388	62.9	3.80
1928-29 ...	8,723	29,453	28,305	9,871	1.813	61.9	2.93
1929-30 ...	9,871	29,373	27,595	11,649	1.257	56.1	2.24
1930-31 ...	11,649	30,836	28,388	14,097	1.152	47.4	2.43
1931-32 ...	14,097	27,523	27,691	13,929	0.776	42.1	1.84
1932-33 ...	13,929	25,422	26,564	12,787	0.840	42.8	1.96
1933-34 ...	12,787	26,421	26,822	12,386	0.897	48.7	1.84
1934-35 ...	12,386	26,804	28,067	11,123	0.858	52.0	1.65
1935-36 ...	11,123	29,551	30,164	10,510	0.886	52.5	1.69
1936-37 ...	10,510	31,694	31,907	10,297	1.159	56.7	2.07
1937-38 ...	10,297	31,988	30,677	11,609	1.035	52.5	1.97
1938-39 ...	11,609	31,143	31,163	11,589	1.196	49.8	2.40
1949-50 ...	7,900	32,469(a)	33,107	7,796	4.523	99.4	4.55
1950-51 ...	7,796	36,512(b)	34,710	9,739	5.857	113.3	5.17
1951-52 ...	9,739	38,958(a)	36,167	12,486	4.551	112.6	4.04
1952-53 ...	12,486	36,955(a)	37,170	12,271	3.695	110.3 (e)	3.35 (e)

Note.—Above figures include some non-centrifugal sugar, while those below exclude non-centrifugal sugars.

(a) Non-centrifugal sugar production was about 6,242,000 short tons raw value in 1949-50, 6,214,000 tons in 1950-51, 6,597,000 in 1951-52 and 6,658,000 estimated in 1952-53.
(b) F.O.B. Cuba prices by calendar years through 1936. 4 Exchange Spot prices on crop year basis starting 1937-38 in \$ per 100 lbs.
(c) Cuban and 4 raw sugar price divided by United States Bureau of Labour Statistics Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices, in \$ per 100 pounds.
(d) September 1, 1952 to April 30, 1953.
(e) September 1, 1952 to April 30, 1953, average partially estimated. Old index (1952 = 100). Adjusted to 1947-49 base prior to 1926.

† *Vide* Sugar Market Report by B. W. Dyer & Company, New York, April 30, 1953.

TABLE No. 43

Sugarcane Prices and Cess in U.P. & Bihar since 1943-44 *

Year	U.P. Cane Price	U.P. Cess	Bihar Cane Price	Bihar Cess
	Per maund Rs. a. p.	Per maund Rs. a. p.	Per maund Rs. a. p.	Per maund Rs. a. p.
1943-44 ...	0 10 0 0 8 0 (1944)	0 1 0	0 10 0	0 1 0
1944-45 ...	0 14 0		0 14 0	
1945-46 ...	0 14 6 (Gate) 0 15 0 (Rail)	0 1 0	0 15 0	0 1 0
1946-47 ...	1 4 0	0 1 0	1 4 0	0 1 0
1947-48 ...	2 0 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 3 0
1948-49 ...	1 10 0	0 3 0	1 13 0	0 2 0
1949-50 ...	1 10 0	0 3 0	1 10 9	0 3 0
1950-51 ...	1 12 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 3 0
1951-52 ...	1 12 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 3 0
1952-53 ...	1 5 0 (Gate) 1 3 0 (Rail)	0 3 0	1 5 0 (Gate) 1 3 0	0 3 0
1953-54 ...	1 7 0 (Gate)	0 3 0	1 7 0 (Out stn.)	0 3 3
1954-55 ...	1 5 0 (Rail)		1 5 0 (Gate)	

* *Vide* Table No. 43 and detailed account thereof for earlier years in our 1951-52 Annual.

TABLE No. 43 (a)

Sugarcane Prices in Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Punjab, Mysore, West Bengal, etc.†

Year	Cane Prices per maund					
	Madras	W. Bengal	Punjab	Mysore	Bombay	Madhya Bharat
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1943-44 ...		1 0 0	0 14 0	18 0 0 (per ton)	......	......
1944-45 ...	20 0 0 to 24 0 0 (per ton)			21 0 0 (per ton)	......	......
1945-46 ...	21 0 0 to 26 0 0 (per ton)	1 2 0	1 0 0		......	......
1946-47 ...	29 0 0 to 34 0 0 (per ton)	1 6 0		32 0 0	......	......
1947-48 ...	54 0 0* (per ton)	54 0 0* (per ton) 1 14 0 (Rail) 2 0 0 (Gate)		44 8 0	......	......
1948-49 ...	42 0 0 to 47 8 0‡ (per ton)	......		42 0 0	......	......
1949-50 ...	42 0 0 to 47 4 0 (per ton)	......	......	......	......	1 10 0
1950-51 ...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 11 0
1951-52 ...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
1952-53 ...	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0

† *Vide* Table 43 on "Sugar Industry at a Glance" in the 1951-52 Sugar Annual of ours.

‡ Based on cane crushing capacity of factories.

* Based on Recovery per cent basis.

TABLE No. 43(b) †

Cane Cess in Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Punjab, etc.

Year	Cane Cess per maund						
	Madras	W. Bengal	Punjab	Mysore	Bombay	Madhya Bharat	Hyderabad
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1946-47 ...	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*	...
1947-48 ...	nil	nil	nil	6 0 0 (per ton)	0 3 0 (P.B.Md.)	nil	...
1948-49 ...	nil	nil	nil	6 0 0	0 3 0	nil	...
1949-50 ...	nil	nil	nil	6 0 0	0 3 0	nil	...
1950-51 ...	0 8 0 (per ton)	nil	nil	3 6 0 (per ton)	0 3 0 5 0 0 (per ton)*	nil	...
1951-52 ...		nil	nil	0 3 0	5 0 0 (per ton)		...
1952-53 ...		nil	0 2 0		5 0 0 (per ton)		2 0 0 (per ton)

† *Vide* Table 43 in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance" in the 1951-52 Annual of ours.
* From 1st April 1951 it was increased to Rs. 5 per ton.

SALIENT FEATURES OF SUGAR POLICY FOR 1952-53

According to a press communique issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on September 25, 1952, new policy on sugar for the season 1952-53 was announced as quoted below :—

Cane Price—Re. 1-5-0 per maund

The Government of India have decided to fix the minimum price payable for sugarcane by vacuum pan factories in the ensuing season Re. 1-5 per maund for deliveries at Railway centres. This decision has been taken after reviewing the trend of sugar production during the last two or three years and the anticipated production in 1952-53 besides other factors such as the prices of gur and alternate crops. The decision, it is stated, is also in conformity with the world trend of sugar prices which have been declining for the last one year or more.

Carry-over of 5 lakh tons

With regard to the 1952-53 year's carry-over of nearly 500,000 tons of controlled sugar, the Government reiterated that they stand committed to ensure delivery of it from factories at the present controlled

prices. The new season's sugar produced at lower cost will be released for internal consumption only after this season's carry-over is nearly exhausted. The Government also decided to make special financial arrangements to enable factories to start the new season's production in time.

Statutory Price of Sugar

No statutory price for sugar will be fixed for the new season's production but releases of stocks will be so regulated that a reserve of approximately 300,000 tons is always available with the industry. No control will be exercised on the distribution of such sugar released from factories but if the market prices rise to unreasonably high levels, the Government will release sugar from the reserve stocks at prices which they may then fix statutorily corresponding to the minimum price for cane and will also direct it to be sold through such agencies as they appoint in this behalf. The Government have also decided not to fix any ceiling price for gur and khandsari in the next season nor to exercise any control on the movement of these two commodities.

Export of 2 lakh tons of Sugar

The Government further decided to allow 200,000 tons of sugar to be exported outside India from the new season's production or from the current year's carry-over on a replacement basis. Of this quantity, the Government may permit export upto 50,000 tons in the form of raw sugar. Finally, the Government also decided to export upto 50,000 tons of gur and 10,000 tons of khandsari.

Transport Charges and Rebate

In a subsequent communication the Ministry of Food and Agriculture explained how the factories were to deduct transport charges from the price of cane drawn by their own transport. The Government have decided that a rebate of 3 pies per maund mile, subject to a maximum of 3 annas per maund may be deducted out of the minimum cane price of Re. 1-5 per maund, by a vacuum pan sugar factory in case of cane transported by such factory by road in their own transport from a purchasing centre to the factory gate. The rebate so deducted shall be subject to a certificate issued by an authority nominated by the State Government in this behalf as regards the actual distance of the purchasing centre concerned from the factory on the basis of which the rebate is charged. For purposes of this concession, a distance of less than half a mile will be ignored, while a distance of more than half a mile will be counted as a full mile. This concession will be applicable to centres exclusively declared as road centres and not in respect of any cane transported by road from any rail centre.

Binding Cost

The Government of India further decided that the sugar factories may deduct upto a maximum of one-fourth of a seer per maund of cane from the total weight of cane on account of binding materials, where cane is brought in bundles and weighed in bundles.

Procedure for Export

With regard to the Government's decision to allow export of sugar from the current year's carry-over on replacement basis, it may be added that the export can be made either by the factory direct or by merchant/shipper to whom the factory may sell such sugar for the purpose. The quantity so exported will be replaced by the factory concerned from their new year's production before the same is released for any other purpose.

The Government of India will release sugar for export from the current year's carry-over on receipt of the following information from the factory concerned :—

(i) Quantity required to be exported.

(ii) Country of import.

(iii) Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee covering the value of sugar to be exported.

(iv) Name and address of the merchant/shipper who will export (if the factory itself is not a direct exporter).

The question of price at which the factory may sell sugar for export on replacement basis and other conditions of such sales are to be settled by the factory with the merchant/shipper concerned direct and the Government of India will not be responsible in any manner with regard to such conditions and terms of settlement.

Minimum Price of Sugarcane for 1952-53 Season: Re. 1-5-0 per Maund

S.R.O. 1672.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 3 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, the Central Government hereby fixes Re. 1-5-0 per maund as the minimum price to be paid by a producer of sugar by vacuum pan process or his agent for sugarcane delivered at the gate of his factory and Re. 1-3-0 per maund for sugarcane delivered at railway centres, during 1952-53 crushing season :

Provided that—

(1) a rebate of 3 pies per maund per mile, subject to a maximum of 3 annas per maund may be deducted out of the minimum sugarcane price of Re. 1-5-0 per maund by a producer of sugar by vacuum pan process in case of sugarcane transported by such producer by road in his own transport from a purchasing centre to the factory gate. The rebate so deducted shall be subject to a certificate issued by an authority nominated by the

State Government in this behalf as regards the actual distance of the purchasing centre concerned from the factory on the basis of which the rebate is charged. For purposes of this concession, a distance of less than half a mile will be counted as a full mile;

(2) the Central Government may allow suitable rebate in the prescribed sugarcane price for any reason other than that mentioned in proviso (1) above, in the interest of sugarcane growers;

(3) where sugarcane is brought bound in bundles and weighed in bundles, the Central Government may, as and where considered necessary, allow a suitable deduction to be made on account of the weight of the binding material from that total weight.

Higher Sugarcane Price for 1953-54 & 1954-55

On September 23, 1953, the Government of India decided to fix the minimum price payable for sugarcane by vacuum pan factories in the 1953-54 as well as the 1954-55 season at Re. 1-7 per maund for gate deliveries and Re. 1-5 per maund for deliveries at railway centres as against Re. 1-5 and Re. 1-3 per maund respectively in 1952-53.

The increase in minimum price of sugarcane by annas two will, however, not mean any increase in the price of sugar to the consumer, the announcement added. Normally, it should have entailed an increase of Re. 1-4 per maund in the price of sugar, but this is being obviated by withdrawing the special additional excise duty of Re. 1 per maund of sugar imposed last year, and the willingness of sugar mills to forego annas four per maund from their margin of profit.

Minimum Prices for Sugarcane—Re. 1-7-0 in 1953-54 and 1954-55

In September 1953, with a view to stabilising the availability of cane to sugar factories and thus avoiding fluctuations in sugar production from year to year, the Government of India fixed the minimum price payable for sugarcane in the ensuing season 1953-54 at Re. 1-7 per maund for gate deliveries and Re. 1-5 per maund for deliveries at rail centres, as against Re. 1-5 and Re. 1-3 per maund respectively in 1952-53.

The decision was taken after taking all relevant factors into consideration, such as the trend of sugar production, prevailing prices of sugar, gur and khandsari and the returns to the cane-growers from alternate crops.

As a result of the increase in minimum price of cane by As. 2 per maund, there should normally be an increase of Re. 1-4 per maund in the price of sugar.

No Additional Excise Duty:

In order to prevent this increase in the price of sugar, the Government have decided to discontinue the special additional excise duty of Re. 1 per maund of sugar which they imposed last year for the specific purpose of meeting the loss involved in reducing the price of the previous year's carry-over controlled stocks.

Mills to forego As. 4 per maund:

The sugar mills have agreed to forego the remaining As. 4 per maund from their margin of profit. There will, therefore, be no increase in the price of sugar to the consumer.

It has further been decided by the Government that the minimum price of cane in 1954-55 season will be the same as in 1953-54, viz. Re. 1-7 per maund for gate cane and Re. 1-5 per maund for rail deliveries.

Advance Decision:

This practice of fixing minimum price for cane one year in advance, has been adopted by the Government for the first time in order to meet the long-standing demand of the cane-growers and to facilitate planning of cane production with previous knowledge of the minimum price that will be received, when the crop becomes ready for the factories.

It was hoped that this new policy will help to some extent to stabilise the availability of cane to sugar factories, thus avoiding fluctuations in sugar production from year to year, the press note added.

Reduction in Sugar Price for the 1952-53 Season

The Government of India decided to reduce from December 1, 1952, the ex-factory price on controlled stocks of sugar of the 1951-52 season remaining with the factories on that date, to Rs. 27 per maund in the case of all sugar mills in North India. In the case of all southern factories, the price was reduced to Rs. 28 per maund.

Reduction of Sugar Price with effect from 1-12-52

Copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 1987, dated 28th November 1952, issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 6 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, the Central Government hereby directs that the ex-factory price of sugar fixed by notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Nos. S.R.O. 1598 and 1599 dated the 18th October 1951 and 2036 dated the 13th December 1951, shall be reduced with effect from 1st December 1952, as specified in column 2 of the Schedule annexed hereto, for Indian Sugar Standard E-27 grade of crystal sugar produced during the 1951-52 season by the

vacuum pan sugar factories in the States specified in the corresponding entry in column 1 of the said Schedule:

Provided that proviso (i) to (iv) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture No. S.R.O. 1598 dated the 18th October 1951 regarding price differentials for other grades of crystal sugar and for various grades of refined and crushed sugar and additional transport charges to be charges by a factory situated at a distance exceeding three miles from the nearest railway station shall apply to this notification:

Provided further that the explanations 1 and 2 given in the said notification shall apply to this notification.

THE SCHEDULE

Name of State 1	Ex-factory price per maund of 82.2/7 lbs. 2		
	Rs.	a.	p.
NORTHERN INDIA:			
1. Bihar (North & South)	27	0	0
2. Punjab			
3. U.P. (West and East)			
4. West Bengal			
5. Bhopal	27	0	0
6. Ajmer			
7. Madhya Bharat			
8. Rajasthan			
9. PEPSU			
SOUTHERN INDIA:			
1. Bombay			
2. Madras			
3. Orissa	28	0	0
4. Hyderabad			
5. Mysore			
6. Travancore-Cochin			

CANE CESS, EXCISE DUTY, IMPORT DUTY ON SUGAR IN 1952-53

Refund of Cane Cess on Sugar Exports in 1952

The Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in a Press Note dated 11th October 1952 announced that the Government has decided to refund cane cess at a flat rate of Rs. 2 per maund on sugar exported from U.P. mills. It further announced that Excise

Duty of Rs. 3-12-0 per maund will also be refunded on all exports of sugar.

Cane Cess in Bihar increased to Annas 3 and 3 Pies in the 1953-54 Sugar Season

As a result of the Bihar Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Act passed by the Bihar Government in 1953, the rate of cane cess was increased from annas 3 per maund to annas 3 and 3 pies from the beginning of the 1953-54 season.

Rs. 2 per ton Cane Cess in Hyderabad in 1952-53

The Government of Hyderabad levied cess on cane at the rate of Rs. 2 per ton of cane crushed from 1st May 1953.

A collection of approximately Rs. 8 lakhs is expected by the Government on account of this levy of cess from the cane crushed in factory for the season 1953-54.

The maximum amount of cane cess that can be levied as provided in the Act is Rs. 6 per ton.

As. 2 per maund Cane Cess in Punjab and PEPSU since August 1953

Representatives of the Punjab and PEPSU Governments who met in a conference at Patiala on the 10th August 1953, are reported to have agreed in principle to a uniform levy of sugarcane cess at the rate of As. 2 per maund in both the States. The rate is said to have been purposely fixed at a lesser rate than that prevailing in the neighbouring State of U.P. bearing in mind the fact that the industry in the two States is still in its nascent stage. The decision to impose a levy in both the States recognised, it is stated, the dependence of sugar factories in the Punjab on cane supplies in the PEPSU. The two Governments are agreed with the intention to use the proceeds of the cess collections for the development of sugarcane crop. But it remains to be seen as to how far they will be able to resist the temptation to utilise the cane cess proceeds for purposes other than cane development as the U.P. and Bihar Governments have done.

Excise Duty on Sugar of Re. 1 per maund for 1952-53 Season (from 6th November 1952)

Under the Sugar (Temporary Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1952, an additional excise duty of Re. 1-6 per cwt. was levied with effect from 6th November 1952, on all sugar (excluding khandsari & palmyra) manufactured from the 1952-53 sugarcane crop. This duty amounted to Re. 1 per maund.

Union Excise Revenue Collections

—	Union Excise Revenue Collections		
	1950–51 Rs. (000)	1951–52 Rs. (000)	1952–53 Rs. (000)
Khandsari Sugar ..	2,36	2,60	93
Factory Sugar ..	6,56,12	8,46,45	9,64,11
Collection under Sugar Ordinance 1943/44 & 46 ..	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	..

Note: (1) Khandsari has been exempted from Central Excise Duty with effect from 19th July 1952. Rs. 93(000) had been realised till then.

(2) 1952-53 figures are provisional.

Additional Excise Duty of Re. 1 per maund abolished from 1-11-1953

The Government of India announced on November 1, 1953, the abolition of Additional Excise Duty of Re. 1 per maund (or Re. 1-6-0 per cwt.) on all sugar manufactured from 1953-54 sugarcane crop. The step was taken to prevent any increase in the price of sugar as a result of higher cane price of Re. 1-7-0 (in place of Re. 1-5-0 per maund) fixed for the 1953-54 season. It may be recalled that the Additional Excise Duty which was a purely temporary measure was levied since 6th November 1952 for the purpose of raising a revenue of about Rs. 4.3 crores.

Khandsari exempted from Excise Duty from 19th July 1952

On account of the comparatively small revenue derived from the Central Excise Duty on Khandsari sugar and the administrative difficulties involved in its collection, apart from the inconvenience to the industry as well, it was decided to exempt this class of sugar from that duty imposed on it from July 1952 and a notification to this effect was issued accordingly.

Import Duty on Sugar in 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52

According to a clause in the Finance Bill, 1950, the then existing protective duty on sugar which lapsed on 31st March 1950 was converted into a Revenue duty of the same amount from 1st April 1950. The formula for calculation of the import duty till 1st April 1950 was the rate at which excise duty (Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt.) was levied on Indian sugar plus Rs. 6-12-0 per cent plus one-fifth of the total duty. This worked out to Rs. 12-9-7 1/5 per cwt. or Rs. 9-4-0 per maund. (*Vide* Table No. 14 in the Sugar Industry At A Glance.)

According to the Budget proposals for 1951-52, the total import duty on sugar was increased to Rs. 13-2-0 per cwt. or Rs. 9-10-3 per maund, the revenue surcharge on it being increased by 5 per cent more from 20 per cent to 25 per cent on the import duty with effect from 1st March 1951. This included the Revenue duty Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. plus 25 per cent surcharge on it in addition to equivalent Excise duty Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. plus 25 per cent surcharge on it.

Import Duty on Sugar reduced from June 6, 1953, to Rs. 7 per cwt.

The following press note dated 22-6-1953 was issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry :—

"In view of the recent tendency of the sugar prices to rise, the Government of India have decided to allow the import of sugar from abroad and to reduce the import duty on sugar from the present level of Rs. 14-14-0 per cwt. to Rs. 7 per cwt., etc."

Payment to Sugar Factories since December 1952

The Government of India laid down the procedure for the payment of subsidy to sugar factories to make up the difference due to the reduction in the ex-factory price for stocks of 1951-52 season's production and the reduced prices in force since December 1.

The reduced prices were Rs. 27 for sugar factories in northern region and Rs. 28 for those in the southern region. The subsidy was met from the proceeds of an additional excise duty levied on sugar produced during the 1952-53 season and part of the 1953-54 season if necessary. The rate of additional excise duty was Re. 1-6-0 per cwt.

Futures Trading in Sugar banned

According to a press note issued by the U.P. Government on 6th August 1953, futures trading in sugar in the State has been banned. The press note adds, there have been reports of speculative activities and cornering of stocks of crystal sugar. It is, therefore, notified for public information that futures trading in sugar is banned under the provisions of the Sugar and Gur (Futures and Options) (Prohibition) Order, 1951, and any contravention of this Order will be punishable in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1947.

The State Government has appointed all District Magistrates, regional food control officers, etc. as inspectors for the purpose of the Order.

Rs. 70 lakhs due to Cane Cultivators from Mills

On 24th April 1953, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, disclosed in Parliament that out of the total price of Rs. 34 crores of rupees cane supplied by cane growers

to sugar factories in 1951-52, Rs. 70 lakhs still were due to be paid by factories to cultivators.

Sugar Price reduced with effect from 1-12-1952

As per Notification No. SRO-1987 dated 28-11-52 issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, the ex-factory price of sugar per maund was reduced to Rs. 27 in Northern India comprising Bihar, U.P., West Bengal, Bhopal, Ajmer, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and PEPSU and to Rs. 28 per maund in Southern India comprising of Bombay, Madras, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore, with effect from 1st December 1952.

Freight Rates Increases increase cost of Production of Sugar

Various railway authorities in 1952-53 notified increases in the freight rates movement of sugarcane with effect from 1-2-1953 which were calculated to increase the cost of production of sugar. The freight charges were estimated to be Re. 1 per maund.

Toll on Sugarcane by Boards

The U.P. Government ordered early in January 1953 that the municipal boards and notified area committees, which levy toll tax on sugarcane imported for crushing in factories situated within their respective limits, shall not levy the tax at rates higher than the maximum fixed in the order.

The Government further directed that the rates of toll, where they are lower at present than the rates prescribed in the order, should not be increased merely because of these orders fixing the maximum limits. Any board or committee desirous of increasing the lower rates in force at present will have to refer its case to the Government for orders with full justification for the increase.

Sugarcane Price for 1952-53—Rebate on Road Cane

Cane transported by factories by boats and tractors during 1952-53, was treated as road cane for the purpose of deduction of a rebate of 3 pies per maund per mile subject to a maximum of annas 3 per maund out of the minimum cane price on account of transport charges.

As per Notification No. SRO-1672 dated 30th September 1952, cane transported by a factory by its own light railway (tramway) was also treated as cane transported by road for the purpose of deductions on account of transport charges at the rate prescribed above.

SALES TAX, ETC. ON SUGAR

Sales Tax on Sugar in U.P.—1950 to 1953

With effect from the 1st of April 1949, a Sales Tax at the rate of 2 pies per rupee was levied in the U.P. It was a single-point tax payable

by mills in U.P. and exporters thereof. No rebate as in the past was allowed in respect of exports of sugar outside the province. Till 1951 a rebate of half of the tax was permitted on quantities exported outside the State.

On the basis of 508,700 tons production in 1949-50 in the U.P. of the value of about Rs. 40.536 crores at the rate of Rs. 28-8-0 per maund (or Rs. 800 per ton approximately) the sales tax in the U.P. at the above rate works out to Rs. 42,22,500.

From 1st April 1953, the Sales Tax was increased to 0-0-6 per rupee.

No Sales Tax in U.P. on Exports of Sugar since 1st April 1950

With effect from 1st April 1950, there is no sales tax in U.P. on export of sugar outside the State, provided such export was meant for consumption in the State importing it, as per order of the Under-Secretary to the Government of U.P.

Sales Tax in Bihar in 1949-50 and 1952-53

The rates of sales tax in Bihar in 1949-50 to 1952-53 were as follows as per the official note received by us :—

Year	Rate of Sales Tax on sale of sugar in Bihar	Rate of Sales Tax on sale of sugar outside Bihar State
1949–50 ..	0 0 6 per maund	0 0 3 per rupee
1950–51 ..	0 0 6 per rupee	0 0 3 per rupee
1951–52 ..	0 0 6 per rupee	0 0 3 per rupee
1952–53 ..	0 0 6 per rupee	nil

The Bihar sales tax is a single-point tax confined to the jurisdiction of the State.

Co-operative Societies' Commission (U.P. and Bihar) per maund of Cane

The rates of commission since 1947-48 to 1952-53 are as follows :—

Year	U.P.	Bihar
1947–48 ..	0 0 3	0 0 3
1948–49 ..	0 0 9	0 0 7½
1949–50 ..	0 0 9	0 0 7½
1950–51 ..	0 0 9	0 0 7½
1951–52 ..	0 0 9	0 0 9
1952–53 ..	0 0 9	0 0 9

Co-operative Societies Commission in Bihar 1950-51 & 1951-52

In 1950-51 the total quantity of cane supplied by the Cane-Growers' Co-operative Societies in Bihar was 260 lakh maunds and the total commission earned amounted to Rs. 10,15,764 at $7\frac{1}{2}$ pies per maund while the total quantity of cane supplied by them was 270 lakh maunds in 1951-52 and the total commission earned during the year amounted to Rs. 12,65,625. The percentage of cane supplied by them to the total supply of cane to factories was 43.55% in 1950-51 and 45.75% in 1951-52.

The money handled by the Cane-Growers' Co-operative Societies in Bihar in the shape of co-operative commission amounted to Rs. 5 crores in 1951-52.

Allotment of Wagons in 1951-52 in Bihar

In 1951-52 the total cane drawn by railways amounted to 1.9 crore maunds which worked out to 33% of the total cane crushed by factories. In all there were 197 outstation cane-loading stations and the total number of wagons used was 91,521.

QUALITY OF SUGAR MANUFACTURED IN THE INDIAN UNION DURING 1951-52 SEASON

According to the information received from the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur (India), the following are the important features of the sugar manufactured in the Indian Union during the 1951-52 season. (The review relates to 137 factories out of 140 that worked during the 1951-52 season.)

1. **Colour** : ISS 28 accounted for the highest production of 7,52,844 tons in the 1951-52 season as had been the case during the two previous seasons (1949-50 & 1950-51), though the percentage of the ISS 28 declined from 55.9 per cent in 1950-51 to 51.08 per cent in 1951-52. ISS 29 which is the highest colour standard, its production being 301,589.3 tons in 1951-52 as against only 145,505.2 in 1950-51 and thus nearly one-half of the production of ISS 28, recorded a further rise to 20 per cent of the production in 1951-52 from 13.35 per cent in 1950-51. A number of factories still continued to manufacture colour standard below 26 though colour standards below ISS 26 are dropped. Production of ISS 26 showed some increase from 1.58% in 1950-51 to 3.26% in 1951-52. The bulk of production over 95% was represented by the colour grades ISS 29, ISS 28 and ISS 27 as follows:

Year	ISS Colour No.			Total
	29	28	27	
1951–52 ..	20.46%	51.08%	23.64%	95.18%
1950–51 ..	13.55%	55.90%	28.89%	98.14%

2. **Grain Size**: The production of sugar in different grain sizes did not show any marked deviation from that of the previous year 1950-51. There was a small decrease in the production under ISS grain D, i.e. from 50.84% in 1950-51 to 48.18% in the 1951-52 season, and a corresponding increase under ISS grain E from 28.68% to 31.9%. ISS D grain accounted for the highest production, i.e. 48.18% as for the past six years. As in the past few years the bulk of production was represented by the grain sizes, C, D and E which together accounted for nearly 95% of the total production as shown below:

Year	ISS Grain No.			Total
	C	D	E	
1951–52 ..	14.93%	48.18%	31.90%	95.01%
1950–51 ..	15.32%	50.84%	28.68%	94.84%

3. *Grades of Sugar*: The number of grades produced during the season 1951-52 was 15 as against 23 in the preceding season 1950-51. No. 5 grade was produced by the maximum number of factories, nearly 25 accounting for 18.25% of the factories. In the previous season grades Nos. 4 and 5 were produced by 22 factories each, accounting for 16% factories for each of the two grades.

4. **Remarkable Features**: The remarkable features thus of 1951-52 quality of sugar production were as follows:

(a) Production of ISS 29 showed appreciable increase over previous year, while production of ISS 28 and 27 showed decrease.

(b) Production of ISS 28-D was the largest for any single quality in the preceding two seasons.

(c) Production of too many grades still continued although an improvement was noticed in the 1951-52 season.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE INDIAN CENTRAL SUGARCANE COMMITTEE, 1953

The following resolutions were adopted by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee at its meeting held at New Delhi on 27-2-1953:—

Export of Gur:

"The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee recommends to the Government of India to permit export of Gur to the extent of 50,000 tons per annum to those countries where it was necessary for Indian nationals to obtain this commodity."

Sugarcane Price:

"The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee is of the view that a minimum sugarcane price should be fixed by the Government on the basis primarily worked out on the cost of production of cane plus a reasonable margin of profit and having regard to sugar contents of cane and of other factors referred to by the Tariff Board in their latest report."

Indian Central Sugarcane Committee's Functions curtailed from 1954

With the appointment of a Development Council for the Sugar Industry in 1953 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the functions of the Central Sugarcane Committee are being curtailed, and as a result, the Sugar Technological Institute at Kanpur along with the Coimbatore Institute and the Bhadruk Farm (Lucknow) are brought under the direct control of the Government of India. The Central Sugarcane Committee as a result will become a body interested only in cane research schemes. It will comprise of about 35 members. It will have an annual grant of Rs. 8 lakhs for agricultural research.

Development Council for Sugar Industry

The Development Council which will comprise about 20 members will consist of representatives of industry, trade, technologists, etc., and it is reported that it will be constituted by March 1954.

SUGAR COMMITTEES FOR 1952-53 & 1953-54

Joint Sugar Control Board (U.P. & Bihar)

At the meeting of the Joint Sugar Control Board for Bihar and U.P. at Ranchi on August 13 and 14, 1953, the main points for discussion were the sugar and sugarcane prices for the season 1953-54 and whether there should be any control over the production and movement of sugar, gur and khandsari. The meeting was attended by the Chief Ministers of Bihar and U.P. and the Industries Ministers of these two States, besides the representatives of the sugar industry, cane-growers, labour and sugar merchants.

The general consensus of opinion in the meeting is reported to be that the price of cane should be fixed at a higher level than that of last year. As regards the control on gur and khandsari, there was practically a uniformity of opinion that there should be no control at all. With regard to price and movement of sugar, it was felt that it was not practicable to impose any rigid system of control.

Shri Mahesh Prasad Sinha, Minister for Industries, Bihar, presiding over the meeting, referred to the important part that the sugar industry played in the economy of U.P. and Bihar. It had been estimated that there were about 400,000 cane-growers in Bihar and the factories gave seasonal employment to 30,000 labourers. While pleading for better

and sympathetic consideration to the cane-growers, the Minister said that if the sugar industry was to be placed on a stable basis, it was necessary that there should be better understanding of each other and co-operation between the growers of cane and the producers of sugar and others concerned with the industry. The *personnel* of the Board is same as before. (*Vide Annual, 1951-52.*)

New Sugar Commissioner for U.P.

Sri Raziul Hasan Chishti, I.A.S., was appointed Sugar Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, in place of Shri A. D. Pant, from 9th September 1953.

Committee for 1951-52 Bonus for U.P. Sugar Factory Workers

Under Notification dated 3-12-52 *No.* 8017/18 L.A.452-(ST)-52, Lucknow, the U.P. Government appointed the following Committee to enquire into the question of bonus payment to sugar factory workers for the year 1951-52. The Committee was asked to report in two months. The members of the Committee were:—

1. Sri O. N. Misra, I.A.S., Chairman (Labour Commissioner, U.P.).
2. Sri R. P. Nevatia, Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd., Golagokarannath.
3. Sri D. R. Narang, Basti Sugar Mills Ltd., Basti.
4. Sri G. S. Modi, Modi Sugar Mills Ltd., Modinagar.
5. Sri Kashinath Pandey, General Secretary, Indian National Sugar Mills Workers' Federation.
6. Sri Brij Kishore Sastri, Secretary, Chini Mazdoor Federation.
7. Sri B. D. Shukla, Secretary, Mazdoor Sangh, Hargaon, Sitapur District.

Standardisation Committee for Bihar Sugar Factories

The Government of Bihar constituted a Committee to hold full enquiries regarding standardisation of wages, designation and musters of sugar factories and to advise the Government in the matter. The Committee consisted of 11 members out of which 4 each represent the employers and the labour. Employers' and employees' representatives on the Committee were nominated by the employers and workmen in the sugar industry. The following are the members of the Standardisation Committee:

1. Shri R. P. Sen, Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Chairman & Convenor).

2. Shri D. R. Parashar, Assoc. Prof., Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur	Members and technical experts.
3. Shri C. B. Tiwari, Assistant Director of Industries (Eng.)	

4. Mr. P. A. F. Lugg 5. Mr. W. F. Malden 6. Shri F. L. Vardya 7. Shri J. P. Saxena	Representatives of Employers.
8. Shri Kedar Nath Pande 9. Shri Thakur Yugalkishore Sinha 10. Shri Braj Kishore Shastry 11. Shri Ranen Roy	Representatives of workmen.

The Committee were asked by the Government to present its report within a period of three months.

The Standardisation Committee issued a questionnaire and asked for the replies to the questionnaire to be received by them by the 10th of March 1953. The questionnaire among other things refers to the total crush of the factory, number of workmen employed, schedule of machinery, information regarding various shifts and grades existing at present.

Technical Committee for Sugar Industry

With the enforcement of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, substantial expansion in the existing industrial undertaking and erections of new industrial undertakings of scheduled industries have to be licensed. Sugar industry comes within the purview of the said Act. To assist the Central Government in scrutinising such applications in respect of sugar factories the Government of India have appointed a Technical Committee constituted as under as per their notification dated 27th December 1952 :—

(1) Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur—Chairman.

(2) Two representatives of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association—Members.

(3) A representative of the Sugar Technologists' Association of India—Member.

(4) Deputy Director (Sugar and Vanaspati)—Secretary.

The Technical Committee may co-opt the Cane Commissioner or any other officer nominated by the State Government concerned when applications from factories in that particular State are under consideration.

The Committee will examine the applications referred to it and submit its recommendations in accordance with such instructions as may be issued by the Central Government.

Revision of Sugar Cost Schedule, 1953

The Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to revise the Srivastava scale of manufacturing charges of sugar met at Bombay on the 4th July 1953. The representatives of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association explained to the Committee that while working out cost schedule for the sugar industry in general it was necessary to take representative factories in various regions so that the inclusion of the cost of only efficient factories may not unduly reduce the estimate of sugar and thus be disadvantageous to the industry. They also stated that due consideration should be given to the increased cost of replacement, insurance and other contingencies.

The Committee concluded its deliberations at Bombay when Dr. B. V. Narayanswamy Naidu, Chairman of the Committee, presided over the meeting. It is understood that the Expert Committee has submitted its report to the Government of India in October 1953.

LAW AND LEGISLATION

Sales Tax Continuance Order, 1950, Effective from April 1950 till 31st March 1951

According to this Order sales tax continued to be lawfully levied on sale or purchase of goods as was levied by the Government of any State immediately before the commencement of the Constitution until the 31st day of March 1951 from 1st April 1950, notwithstanding that the imposition of such a tax was contrary to the provisions of Clause (2) of Article 286 of the said Constitution.

Exports of Sugar exempted from Sales Tax in U.P. from 1-4-1950

As a result of this Order and subsequent Order of the Under-Secretary to the Government of U.P., exports of sugar outside the U.P. State are exempt from sales tax in U.P. provided the export is meant for consumption in the State importing it.

Sales Tax in U.P. and Bihar—1949-50 and 1950-51

With effect from 1st April 1949, sales tax is levied in U.P. at the rate of Re. 0-0-2 (two pies) per rupee, as against 3 pies per rupee prior to that date. It was a single point tax and no rebate in the tax was allowed in respect of exports. Till 1st April 1949, the tax was levied at 3 pies per rupee, at a single point, with rebate of one-half of the tax on such quantities as were actually exported outside U.P. to other States in India.

In Bihar the sales tax was levied on all exports of sugar at the rate of 3 pies per rupee. And the rate of sales tax within the State is 6 pies per rupee.

Bihar Sales Tax on Sugarcane

After the enactment of the Bihar Finance Act, 1951, the Sugar Factories in Bihar are required to pay sales tax on sugarcane and other stores purchased by them at the rate of 6 pies in a rupee.

Bihar Sales Tax on Sugar Export in 1950-51

According to the Cane Commissioner, Bihar, the rate of Sales Tax in Bihar on sale of sugar outside the Bihar State was 3 pies per rupee in 1949-50 and 1950-51 whereas it was 6 pies per rupee on sale of sugar within the State. It was a single point tax confined to jurisdiction of the State.

Sales Tax on Sugar, 1952-53 : 6 Pies in a Rupee

1. **A One-Point Tax:** As per the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Bombay Sales Tax Case, the State in which the goods were delivered for consumption was alone entitled to levy tax.

2. **Rate of Sales Tax in U.P.:** With effect from 1st April 1953, the sales tax on sugar was increased to 6 pies in a rupee. The tax was leviable on sugar at the point of sale by manufacturer and in the case of sugar imported from outside at the point of sale by the importer.

THE SUGAR (TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTY) ACT, 1952

(No. LXVII of 1952)

(12th December 1952)

An Act to provide for the levy and collection for a temporary period of an additional duty of excise on sugar, be it enacted by Parliament as follows:—

1. **Short title and extent:** (1) This Act may be called the Sugar (Temporary Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1952.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

2. **Definitions:** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) "appointed day" means *the 6th day of November 1952*;

(b) "sugar" means any form of sugar containing more than ninety per cent of sucrose, but does not include—

(i) Khandsari sugar, that is to say, sugar in the manufacture of which neither a vacuum pan nor a vacuum evaporator is employed, and

(ii) palmyra sugar, that is to say, sugar manufactured from jaggery obtained by boiling the juice of the palmyra palm;

(c) "finished sugar" means sugar fully manufactured and ready for marketing.

3. **Levy and collection of additional duty of excise on certain forms of sugar:** (1) There shall be levied and collected in respect of all sugar manufactured on or after the appointed day in the territories to which this Act extends, and on all sugar lying in stock on the appointed day in any factory where sugar is manufactured or in any premises appurtenant thereto, a duty of excise at the rate of one rupee and six annas per cwt.:

Provided that no such duty shall be levied in respect of that quantity of finished sugar, if any, lying in stock in any such factory or premises on the appointed day which is in excess of the quantity of finished sugar manufactured in the factory before the appointed day from the sugarcane crop commonly known as the 1952-53 sugarcane crop.

(2) The duty of excise specified in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to the duty of excise chargeable on sugar under the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as the duty of excise on sugar is levied and collected under that Act.

4. **Power of Central Government to discontinue levy:** The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that, with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, the additional duty of excise leviable under this Act shall, for the reasons specified in the notification, cease to be levied in any specified area or on sugar generally or on sugar manufactured in a specified factory.

THE BIHAR MOLASSES (CESS ON SALES) ACT, 1953: It was passed by the Bihar Government to provide for the levy of cess on the sale of molasses in the State of Bihar and thereby the State Government is authorised to levy a cess on molasses not exceeding annas 8 per maund.

THE GUR & SUGAR CONTROL ORDER, 1950 (as amended till date): Please see our Sugar Industry Annual, 1951-52, pages lxxxiii, *et seq.*

THE INDIAN POWER ALCOHOL (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1952, No. LXXIII OF 1952: The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948, was further amended empowering the Government of India to take over the control of the Power Alcohol Industry. It was passed on December 26, 1952.

BIHAR SUGAR FACTORIES CONTROL AMENDMENT ACT, 1953: The Act further amended the Bihar Sugar Factories Control Act, 1937. It empowered the Government to levy cess on sugarcane at the increased rate of 39 pies (instead of 36 pies) per maund on sugarcane during the crushing season of 1952-53.

U.P. SUGARCANE ACT, 1953: The U.P. Sugarcane (Regulation and Supply and Purchase) Bill as amended by the Select Committee was passed by State Legislature. The Select Committee recommended the cancellation of sales tax on sugarcane contained in the original Bill. It has been provided that the Cane Development Council and the Cane-Growers' Co-operative Societies will be entitled to a commission from the occupier of a factory on the sale of sugarcane. It provides for imposition of cess on sugarcane not exceeding 4 as. per maund.

SUGAR POLICY FOR 1953-54 & 1954-55 SEASONS

Sugar Policy for the Crushing Season 1953-54

The following is the Press Note issued by the Government of India on the 23rd September 1953 outlining the Government of India's decision with regard to the sugar policy to be followed during the season **1953-54**:—

S.R.O. 1793.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 3 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, the Central Government fixed Re. 1-7-0 per maund as the minimum price to be paid by a producer of sugar by vacuum pan process or his agent for sugarcane delivered at the gate of his factory and Re. 1-5-0 per maund for sugarcane delivered at railway centres, during 1953-54 crushing season: provided that—

(1) a rebate of 3 pies per maund per mile, subject to a maximum of 3 annas per maund may be deducted out of the minimum sugarcane price of Re. 1-7-0 per maund by a producer of sugar by vacuum pan process in case of sugarcane transported by such producer by road in his own transport from a purchasing centre to the factory gate. The rebate so deducted shall be subject to a certificate issued by an authority nominated by the State Government in this behalf as regards the actual distance of the purchasing centre concerned from the factory on the basis of which the rebate is charged. For purposes of this concession, a distance of less than half a mile will be ignored, while a distance from half a mile to one mile will be counted as a full mile;

(2) the Central Government may allow suitable rebate in the prescribed sugarcane pirce for any reason other than that mentioned in proviso (1) above, in the interest of sugarcane growers;

(3) where sugarcane is brought bound in bundles and weighed in bundles, the Central Government may, as and where considered necessary, allow a suitable reduction to be made on account of the weight of the binding material from the total weight.

Salient Features of Sugar Policy for 1953-54 and 1954-55

1. The Government of India decided to fix the minimum price payable for sugarcane by vacuum pan factories in the ensuing season 1953-54 at Re. 1-7-0 per maund for gate deliveries and Re. 1-5-0 per maund at rail centres as against Re. 1-5-0 and Re. 1-3-0 per maund respectively in 1952-53. This decision was taken after taking all relevant factors into consideration such as the trend of sugar production, prevailing prices of sugar, gur and khandsari and the returns to the cane-grower from alternate crops.

2. As a result of the increase in minimum price of cane by As. 2 per maund, there should normally be an increase of Re. 1-4-0 per maund in the price of sugar. In order to prevent this increase in the price of sugar, the Government decided to discontinue the special additional excise duty of Re. 1 per maund of sugar which they imposed last year for the specific purpose of meeting the loss involved in reducing the price of the previous year's carry-over of controlled stocks. The sugar industry was asked to forego the remaining As. 4 per maund from their margin of profit. There will, therefore, be no increase in the price of sugar to the consumer.

3. It was further decided by the Government that the minimum price for cane in the 1954-55 season will be the same as in 1953-54, viz. Re. 1-7-0 per maund for gate cane and Re. 1-5-0 per maund for rail deliveries. This practice of fixing minimum price for cane one year in advance has been adopted by the Government for the first time in order to meet the longstanding demand of cane-growers and facilitate planning of cane production with previous knowledge of the minimum price that will be received when the crop becomes ready for the factories. It is hoped that this new policy will help to some extent to stabilise availability of cane to sugar factories, thus avoiding fluctuations in sugar production from year to year.

4. No statutory control will be exercised on the price or distribution of sugar but releases of stocks from factories will be controlled by Government in the ensuing season 1953-54 in the same manner as was done last year. Approximately 25% of the year's production will however be treated as reserve stock from which Government will make releases at controlled prices if and when necessary, if the market price of sugar rises unduly high. The possibility of reducing this controlled price below Rs. 27 per maund is being examined. The factories will be free to sell the rest of their production at prices and to buyers of their own choice as in 1952-53.

5. No control will be exercised by Government on the movement or prices of gur and khandsari.

IMPORTANT DATES IN THE HISTORY OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

1- 4-1932 : Import Duty on molasses imposed at the rate of 31¼% *ad valorem* and on sugar at Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt.

8- 4-1932 : Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, passed to give effect to the Tariff Board's recommendations regarding grant of protection.

20- 2-1934 : A revenue duty of Rs. 10-8-0 per cwt. imposed on sugarcandy in place of Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt.

1- 4-1934 : An excise duty of Re. 1-5-0 per cwt. levied on sugar produced in British India by Vacuum Pan Process and of Re. 0-10-0 per cwt. levied on sugar produced by Open Pan Process.

1- 5-1935 : Sugarcane Act passed to secure to the growers a fair price for cane and to empower the local Government to fix maximum or minimum price for sugarcane intended for use by factories.

1-11-1935 : Sugar Production Rules, 1935, came into force. They required sugar factories and gur refineries to furnish to the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology information regarding production, etc. in prescribed forms.

28- 2-1937 : Excise Duty on sugar produced by Vacuum Pan Process increased to Rs. 2 and on Khandsari increased to Re. 1 per cwt. Import Duty on sugar increased to Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt.

27- 3-1937 : Tariff Board asked to inquire into the quantum of protection during the period from 1-4-1938 to 31-3-1946.

6- 5-1937 : International Agreement signed with India along with 20 other countries. Under it, India was permitted to export sugar to Burma only.

13-12-1937 : Tariff Board submitted report recommending imposition of Protective Duty of Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. for a period of 8 years ending 31-3-1946.

8- 4-1938 : Sugar Industry Protective (Temporary Extension) Act, 1938, passed extending the Protective Duty of Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. by one year from 1-4-1938 to 31-3-1939. Total Import Duty amounted to Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt.

28- 2-1939 : Excise Duty on Khandsari reduced from Re. 1 per cwt. to Re. 0-8-0 per cwt.

1- 4-1939 : Rate of Protection Duty reduced to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. Total Import Duty thus reduced to Rs. 8-12-0 per cwt.

1- 3-1940 : Excise Duty on Sugar produced by Vacuum Pan Process increased from Rs. 2 per cwt. to Rs. 3 per cwt. Total Import Duty on Sugar was raised to Rs. 9-12-0 per cwt.

7- 2-1942 : Export of sugar from India to any place prohibited unless covered by an Export Licence issued by the Export Trade Controller.

21- 2-1942 : Export of sugar by land to foreign possessions in India permitted. Export of sugar to Burma permitted both by sea and land.

1- 4-1942 : Revenue surcharge of 20% imposed on the Protective Duty of Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. and Excise Duty of Rs. 3 per cwt. Total Import Duty on sugar was raised to Rs. 11-11-2 per cwt.

14- 4-1942 : Sugar Control Order, 1942, promulgated empowering the Government to control sales, distribution, allotment of quotas and fixation of prices.

14- 5-1942 : Ex-factory Price of Sugar fixed at Rs. 11-11-0 per maund for D-24 quality.

29- 6-1942 : Revised Sugar Control Order, 1942, issued. It consolidated various amendments which were made since the first order of April, 14, 1942.

6- 7-1942 : With effect from August 1942, movement of sugar from U.P. and Bihar outside banned except under permit issued by Government.

1- 9-1942 : India decided not to join in the proposed extension of the International Sugar Agreement of 1937 whereby she was required not to export sugar to any other country except to Burma.

1- 9-1942 : Sugar Control Order, 1942, extended also to Khandsari sugar and Bura sugar.

11-12-1942 : Gur (Futures and Options) Prohibition Order, 1942, promulgated empowering Government to prohibit futures and options trading in Gur.

1- 1-1943 : Ex-factory Price of sugar for 1942-43 increased to Rs. 14 per maund for D-24 quality.

6- 3-1943 : Export of sugar including molasses to any other place outside India, prohibited unless covered by an Export Licence issued by the Export Trade Controller.

1- 7-1943 : Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1943, promulgated empowering Government to control the distribution, movement, prices, etc. of sugar as well as sugar products and to restrict the production of special types of sugar or sugar products.

12- 7-1943 : Gur Control Order, 1943, promulgated empowering Government to fix maximum prices for Gur in any specified area, to prohibit or restrict cane movement from any particular area, to prohibit or restrict manufacture of gur, to allot gur quotas to different States, and to prohibit movement of gur, etc., etc.

1- 8-1943 : Export of Gur not allowed except from U.P. (and N.-W.F.P.) save under a permit issued by Government.

14- 8-1943 : Ceiling price of Gur for U.P. and Bihar fixed at Rs. 8 and Rs. 8-8-0 per maund respectively.

10-11-1943 : Sugar (Temporary Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1943, passed whereby Temporary Excise Duty at the rate of As. 13 per maund was levied by Government on all sugar produced in any factory in British India, before the commencement of this Ordinance, and owned or possessed at the commencement of this Ordinance by an owner of factory or by a wholesale dealer. *(ii)* Ex-factory price of sugar for 1943-44 season raised to Rs. 14-13-0 per maund for D-24 quality.

28- 3-1944 : Movement of sugar from surplus States to deficit States banned except under a permit issued by Government, all private movements of gur from one area or State to another also banned.

11-10-1944 : Indian Central Sugarcane Committee formed.

21-10-1944 : Sugar (Temporary Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1944, passed whereby temporary excise duty at the rate of Re. 1-7-0 per maund in case of sugar produced by Vacuum Pan Process, was levied.

2- 3-1945 : Movement of sugarcane from any place situated within the reserved area of some 23 factories in U.P. banned by the State Government.

6- 2-1946 : Maximum price of Khandsari sugar fixed at Rs. 18-8-0 per maund.

18- 2-1946 : (i) Gur Control Order, 1946, promulgated empowering Government to control production, distribution, movement, prices, etc. of gur.

(ii) Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1946, promulgated empowering Government to control the distribution, movement, prices, etc. of sugar as well as sugar products and to restrict the production of special types of sugar or sugar products.

18- 4-1946 : Protection to the sugar industry granted for a further period of one year ending 31st March 1947.

20- 7-1946 : Maximum prices of Khandsari sugar fixed on 6th February 1946 cancelled.

23-10-1946 : (i) Ex-factory Price of sugar for 1946-47 season increased to Rs. 20-14-0 per maund for D-24 quality. (ii) Sugar (Temporary Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1946, passed whereby temporary Excise Duty at the rate of Rs. 4-4-0 per maund was levied in respect of all sugar produced in any factory in British India before the commencement of this Ordinance, and owned or possessed at the commencement of this Ordinance by the owner of a factory or by a wholesale dealer.

23-10-1946 : Sugar factories were exempted from the operation of Section 34 of the Factories Amendment Act, 1946 (which limited the weekly hours of work in the case of seasonal factories like sugar, from 60 hours to 50 hours per week) ; Sugar factories were allowed to work for 56 hours per week.

20- 1-1947 : (i) Tariff Board recommended extension of protection for two years ending 31st March 1949 ; (ii) The Central Government grant to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee increased from 1 anna to 4 annas per cwt. ; and (iii) Facilities were recommended to be given by the Tariff Board for establishing subsidiary industries.

29- 3-1947 : Tariff Board's recommendations for extension of protection accepted by Government, grant to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee raised from 1 anna to 4 annas per cwt. with effect from 1st April 1947.

4- 8-1947 : Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1947, and Gur Control Order, 1947, promulgated.

8-12-1947 : (i) Central control over distribution, movement, prices, etc. on Sugar and Gur including sugar products removed and all previous orders

ceased to have any effect. (ii) Ex-factory price of sugar of Rs. 35-7-0 per maund for D-24 quality fixed by the Indian Sugar Syndicate was accepted by Central Government as based on "Gentlemen's Agreement". (iii) Factories were required to refund to the Government proceeds from sale of sugar held by them prior to 8th December 1947.

1- 4-1948 : Grant to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee from Excise Duty reduced from 4 annas to 1 anna per cwt.

10- 4-1948 : Tariff Board asked to examine the question of protection.

1- 5-1948 : Export of Sugar and Gur from India allowed freely.

1-12-1948 : Ex-factory Price of sugar for 1948-49 season fixed at Rs. 28-8-0 per maund for D-24 quality on the basis of negotiations between Government and Indian Sugar Syndicate.

1- 4-1949 : (i) Excise Duty on sugar produced from Vacuum Pan Process increased to Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. (ii) Total Import Duty on sugar raised to Rs. 12-9-7 per cwt.

17- 6-1949 : Government accepted the Tariff Board's recommendation that protection to sugar industry should be continued for one year ending 31st March 1950, under the Protective Duties (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, and initiated suitable action in respect of some other recommendations.

1- 7-1949 : The claim of sugar industry for protection after 31st March 1950 referred to Tariff Board.

12- 7-1949 : Technical Committee on sugarcane appointed to enquire into the cost of production of sugarcane, to review the progress of cane research and development and to suggest ways and means of achieving quicker results in increasing the yield with a view to ultimately reducing the cost of sugar.

26- 8-1949 : The Government of U.P. issued Sugar Stocks Freezing Order freezing stocks of sugar held by factories.

2- 9-1949 : Freezing Order promulgated by the Central Government also so as to bring all factories in India on the same level. (ii) Ex-factory price of Rs. 28-8-0 per maund for D-24 and corresponding prices for other grades of sugar fixed by Indian Sugar Syndicate were declared to be statutory prices under the Essential Supplies Act. (iii) Sugar (Futures and Options) Prohibition Order, 1949, promulgated. (iv) Sugar Stocks (Sales to Central Government Order, 1949) promulgated empowering Government to enforce sugar producers to sell sugar stocks held by them at scheduled prices, etc.

1-11-1949 : Sugar factories whose production for 1949-50 would exceed the previous season's output by more than 5% granted a revenue concession in the shape of lower Excise Duty, equivalent to about As. 9 per maund ; lower rate of Excise Duty, viz. 9 pies per maund was to apply only to such additional quantity of sugar produced.

3-11-1949 : Sugar Stocks (Control Order), 1949, promulgated to fix different ex-factory prices, to control the sale of sugar produced after this date.

18-11-1949 : Technical Committee on Sugarcane submitted its report on inquiry entrusted to it on 12-13th July 1949.

26-11-1949 : Quantity of sugar produced by a factory during the 1949-50 season in excess of its production during the 1948-49 season exempted from payment of the whole of Excise Duty.

29-11-1949 : The Government of India under Sugar Stocks (Control) Order, 1949, announced the ex-factory prices according to grades for crystal, refined and crushed sugar and fixed the price of E-27 at Rs. 28-8-0 per maund as standard in place of D-24.

1- 4-1950 : Protective Duty on sugar imports withdrawn. Revenue Duty imposed at the same rate, viz. Rs. 12-9-7 per cwt.

7-10-1950 : The Government of India promulgated the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950. It superseded the Sugar Stocks (Control) Order, 1949, and provided for regulation of all aspects of sugar, khandsari and gur, such as production, prices, distribution, etc. It envisaged control over these aspects and powers given to State Governments under the Essential Supplies Temporary (Powers) Act were withdrawn. But it retained such powers which were not inconsistent with the Order, such as power to license cane cruchers, kolhus, power crushers, etc. This was issued in pursuance of the Tariff Board recommendations for adopting a co-ordinated and uniform policy regarding gur and sugar throughout the country.

18-10-1950 : The Government of India in their Press Note took the following decisions :—

(*a*) Licensing of kolhus (cane crushers), power crushers and khandsari plants in factory areas.

(*b*) The price of sugarcane and sugar was fixed at the level of 1949-50 for the year 1950-51, i.e. at Re. 1-10-0, and Rs. 28-8-0 per maund.

(*c*) For one lakh tons sugar to be produced before December 15, 1950 (which was afterwards extended to December 22, 1950), Government offered to Western U.P. and the Punjab factories a higher price which was promised to be announced subsequently.

(*d*) Government decided to fix statutory ceilings for prices of gur and khandsari in parity with the prices of sugar and sugarcane. The gur ceiling price was fixed at Rs. 18 for U.P., Bihar and Madras. For deficit areas, the prices were to be fixed little higher upto Rs. 22 per maund. The apprehension that ceilings will also be fixed for khandsari led to fall in the prices of khandsari and an average drop of about Rs. 30 per maund was reported by the middle of November 1950.

29-10-1950 : The Government of India decided to increase the price by Rs. 2-6-0 per maund to sugar factories in U.P. and Bihar, as the factories in West U.P. and the Punjab to which this subsidy was originally allowed were not expected to produce one lakh tons of sugar before the middle of December 1950. The latest date for starting in case of East U.P. and Bihar factories was fixed as November 22, 1950, and the date of excess production was extended to December 22, 1950.

21-11-1950 : The Central Government announced Re. 1-10-9 per maund as the minimum price of sugarcane purchased by the vacuum pan factories in Bihar.

1-12-1950 : The Food Minister's announcement of the new policy regarding gur, sugar, and sugarcane prices raising the price of cane from Re. 1-10-0 by annas two to Re. 1-12-0 and that of sugar from Rs. 28-8-0 to Rs. 29-12-0 with concession to Western U.P. (Rs. 30-8-0), East U.P. (Rs. 32), North Bihar (Rs. 31) and South Bihar (Rs. 33) and raising the ceiling for gur from Rs. 18 to Rs. 19 for surplus areas and Rs. 23 for deficit areas or States. The gur prices were subsequently announced. For Bombay the price fixed for gur was Rs. 21, for Calcutta Rs. 21, for Delhi Rs. 20-6-0, Kanpur Rs. 18, Bhagalpur Rs. 20 and Ambala Rs. 19-10-0, etc.

7-12-1950 : Revised Sugar Policy officially announced and restrictions imposed on manufacture of gur withdrawn.

30-12-1950 : Sugar Enquiry Committee submitted its report on the sugar crisis of July-August 1949.

15- 1 1951 : Maximum retail price of Cube sugar for the country (except Jammu and Kashmir) fixed at Re. 0-11-6 per lb. in one lb. packing and Re. 0-10-3 per lb. when sold in 5 lb. packing.

23- 1-1951 : Maximum and retail prices of Bura sugar fixed so as not to exceed wholesale and retail prices of crystal sugar. Wholesale and retail prices of sugarcandy not to exceed more than Rs. 5 per maund above the wholesale and retail prices respectively of crystal sugar fixed for the area or market.

3- 2-1951 : Movement of Khandsari and Bura sugar banned except under a permit by Government or military Credit Note.

10- 2-1951 : Government of India decided to release the excess production of such factories as had completed their basic quota production.

1- 3-1951 : Revenue Duty on imports of sugar increased from Rs. 12-9-7 to Rs. 13-2-0 per cwt.

12- 3-1951 : First instalment of "Free Sale" quota released by Government to such factories as were entitled to sale of sugar in the Free Market.

14- 3-1951 : Sugar factories situated at a distance exceeding 3 miles from the nearest railway station allowed to charge extra one pie per maund over the ex-factory price for every mile beyond three miles.

2- 4-1951 : Restrictions on movement of Sugar cancelled by Notification issued on 28-12-1950.

14- 7-1951 : 1949 Sugar Crisis Enquiry Report released for public information.

6-10-1951 : Government of India decided to continue the policy of Selective Control of sugar for the 1951-52 season with certain modifications.

18-10-1951 : Sugarcane price for 1951-52 was also maintained at the same level of 1950-51 except in M. Bharat, Rajasthan, Bhopal and Mysore.

15-12-1951 : Sugar (Futures and Options) Prohibition Order, 1949, re-issued by Government with certain modifications. The New Order was designated as Sugar and Gur (Future and Options) Prohibition Order, 1951. Except for Forward Contracts, it banned futures and options in sugar and gur.

2- 2-1952 : The Government of India announced continuation of the 1950-51 policy for the season 1951-52 with certain modifications with a view to secure more sugar than 10 lakh tons for rationed distribution. The sugar, sugarcane, and the ceiling prices of gur and khandsari continued to be the same as during the last season, 1950-51.

19- 7-1952 : Khandsari exempted from Excise Duty on account of its small revenue, and administrative difficulties in its collection.

25- 9-1952 : Government announced new policy for the season 1952-53 reducing the cane price to Re. 1-5-0 per maund for gate cane ; no statutory price for sugar and khandsari and decided to permit export of 2 lakh tons of sugar, 50,000 tons of gur and 10,000 tons of khandsari and permitted deduction to factories for cane transport by their own means of transport.

6-11-1952 : Government levied Additional Excise Duty of Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. or Re. 1 per maund on all sugar excluding khandsari and palmyra manufactured from the 1952-53 season.

1-12-1952 : Government decided to reduce from this date the ex-factory price of sugar E27 grade produced in the 1951-52 season in the controlled stocks of Government to Rs. 27 per maund in sugar mills in Northern India and to Rs. 28 per maund in sugar mills in all southern factories.

12-12-1952 : The Sugar (Temporary Additional Excise Duty) Act was passed levying an additional Excise Duty of Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. on sugar produced from sugarcane produced in the 1952-53 season from the appointed day, i.e. 6th November 1952.

7- 1-1953 : The U.P. Government ordered the municipal boards and local area committees not to levy toll tax on sugarcane imported for crushing at rates higher than the maximum fixed in the order.

22- 6-1953 : Total import duty on sugar was reduced to Rs. 7 per cwt. from Rs. 14-13-6 per cwt. in force from 6-11-1952.

23- 9-1953 : Sugar Policy for the 1953-54 & 1954-55 seasons announced by the Government raising the cane price from Re. 1-5-0 per maund to Re. 1-7-0 per maund for Gate Cane and Re. 1-5-0 for rail cane and maintaining price of sugar at Rs. 27 per maund. To maintain sugar price at the same level of 1952-53, i.e. Rs. 27 per maund, Government agreed to abolish Additional Excise Duty of Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. with effect from 1-11-1953 and the Sugar Mills agreed to forego As. 4 per maund from profit.

1-11-1953 : The Additional Excise Duty on Sugar levied by the Government since November 6, 1952, was abolished with effect from 1-11-1953.

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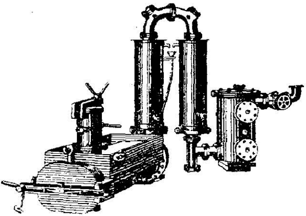

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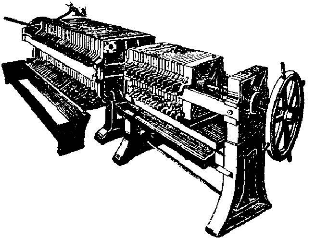

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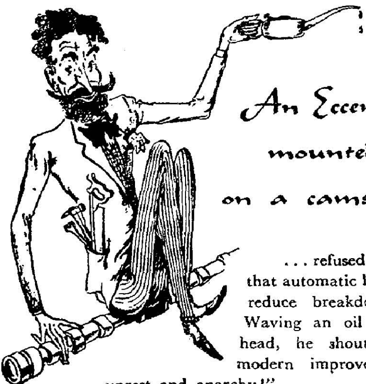

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From "SUGAR" (U.S.) April, 1953,
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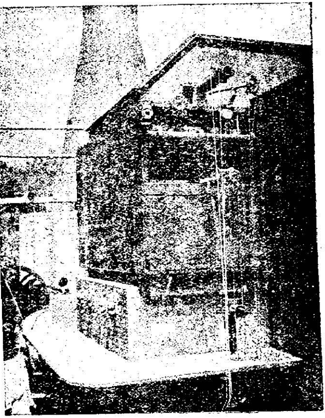

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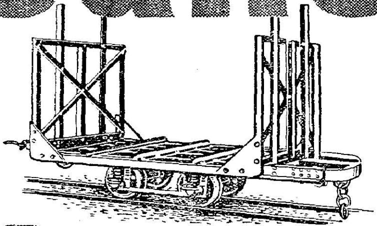

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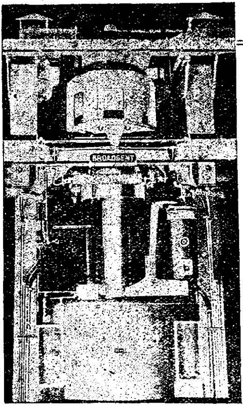

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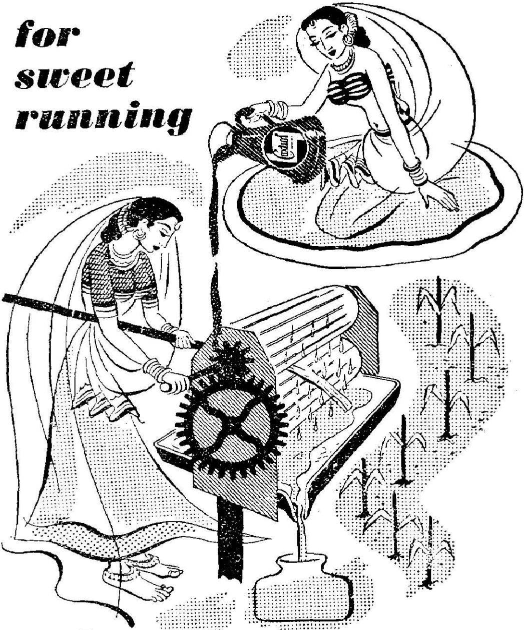

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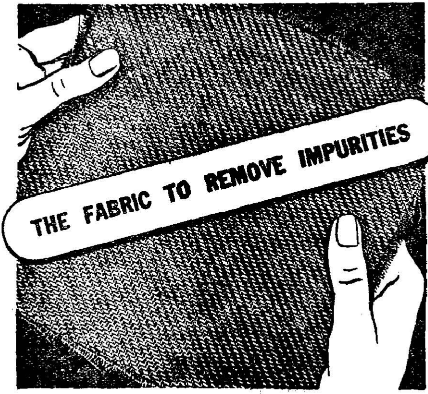

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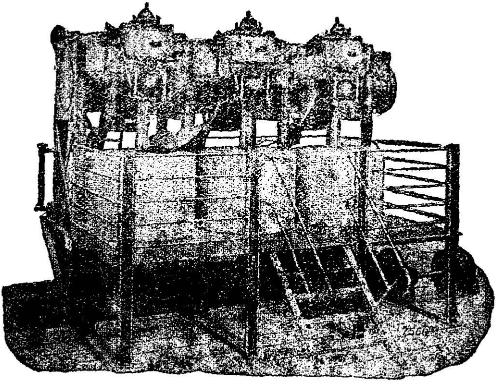

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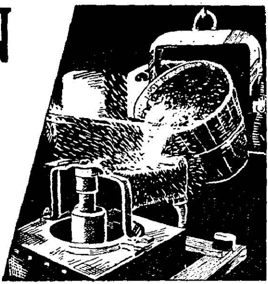

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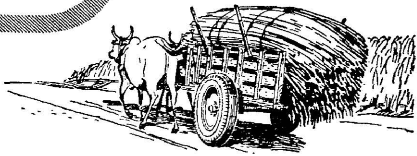

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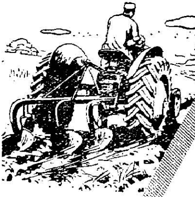

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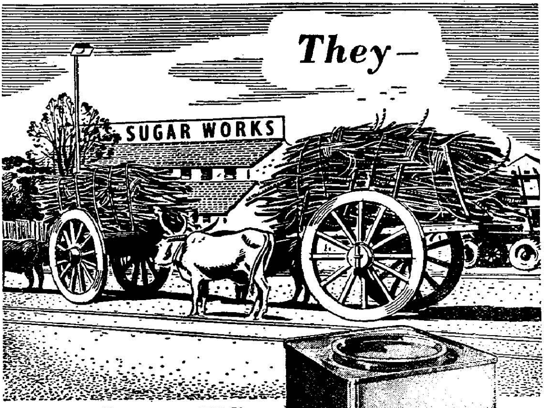

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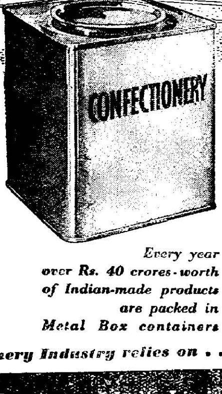

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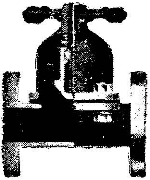

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General Premium Income ..	Rs. 3,85,95,008
Life Premium Income	Rs. 4,24,39,966
Life Fund	Rs. 17,00,71,472
Total Assets	Rs. 27,37,44,405

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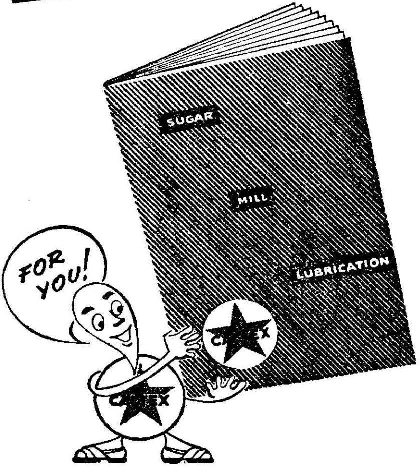

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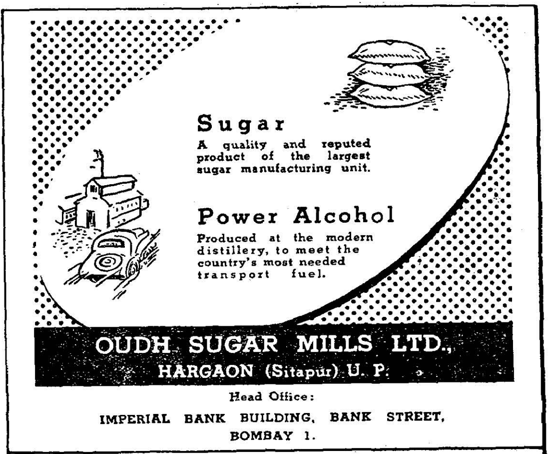
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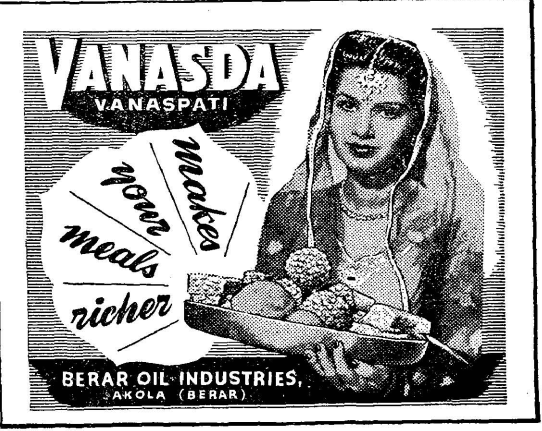
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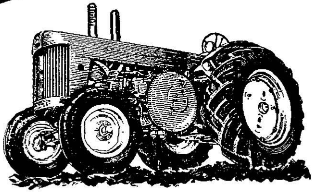

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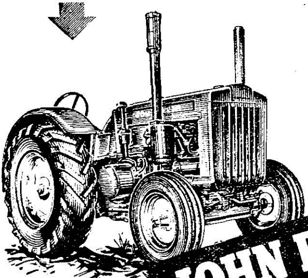

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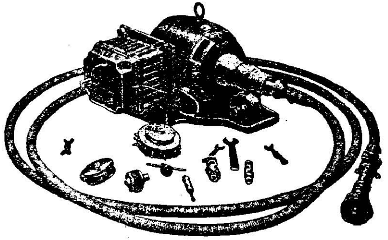

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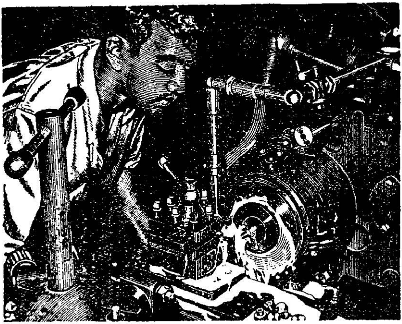
Even a lathe tool can't scrape off <u>this</u> oil!



Between a lathe tool and the work being machined, a cutting fluid acts as a lubricant. Under the enormous pressure at the tip of the cutting tool, the fluid is reduced to a film a few molecules deep.

Yet this microscopically thin film of oil must never break. It must never 'scrape off'. If metal-to-metal contact occurs between work and cutting tool, they will weld together and the tool may fracture.

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It's small wonder that traditional lubricants have given way to Gargoyle Cutting Fluids. These modern cutting fluids have extraordinary tenacity. They cling fiercely to metal, forming a lubricating film that even extreme pressure cannot break.

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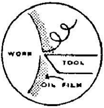

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THE INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY (1952 - 53 ANNUAL)

Editor : M. P. GANDHI

(A Review of the Sugar Industry in the Indian Union during the 1951-52 Season, and Comments on the 1952-53 and 1953-54 Seasons)

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTORY

The 1951-52 season marked the Second Year of the successful New Sugar Policy of Selective Control launched by Shri K. M. Munshi as the then Minister of Food and Agriculture, Government of India. It was the year of the culmination of the policy meant to augment sugar production and stop imports of sugar in the country, as in that season sugar production rose to phenomenal heights, i.e. 14,83,100 tons as against 9,78,600 tons in 1949-50 and 11,00,500 tons in 1950-51. With this production actually achieved, the target envisaged for the Sugar Industry, by the Planning Commission under the Five-Year Plan was nearly reached. The days of scarcity, it was felt, were naturally ended and there was no necessity for any imports of sugar to meet home requirements. And, actually no imports of sugar were made in the 1951-52 season. The era of plenty in sugar had begun. With the carry-over of about 1,82,000 tons at the end of 1951 and production of 14.8 lakh tons, there was ample sugar in the country to meet home requirements. On the contrary the surplus began creating the problems of its sale and disposal outside the country. In 1952-53 though the production fell from 14.8 lakh tons to 13.16 lakh tons, yet there was a huge carry-over of 5,10,088 tons. All this meant that there was more sugar in the country than could be consumed at home and the Government had seriously to think of disposing of the stocks in foreign markets, where Indian sugar, its cost of production being higher, could not sell. So the Government of India announced in October 1952 its decision to refund cane cess at the rate of Rs. 2 per maund and Excise Duty at the rate of Rs. 3-12-0 per maund on all sugar exported outside the country to foreign countries.

Sudden Changes in Government Policy in 1952-53 Season

The season 1952-53, however, brought sudden changes in the Government policy. While Government had already announced its intention to export 2 lakh tons of sugar, 50,000 tons of gur and 10,000 tons of khandsari, as early as November 1952, it had to take a decision

to ban exports of sugar from 30th January 1953, as it was feared that the production of sugar in the 1952-53 season would be less than was originally estimated and as this feeling was reinforced by the rise in the prices of sugar in some of the important sugar markets in India.

Government failed to analyse properly that this rise in the prices of sugar was not owing to hoarding but owing to short production of gur and khandsari and their higher price, and consequent increased demand for factory sugar which was aggravated by paucity of wagons for movement of sugar.

On August 7, 1953, Government gauged the position rightly and came to realise that the sugar consumption had gone up considerably in the country largely owing to the high prices of gur and khandsari which were almost equal to that of sugar in a number of important sugar markets in India.

To meet the increased demand for sugar, Government was thus made to think of importing sugar to the tune of 1.35 lakh tons, at the estimated value of Rs. 7.25 crores, in 1953.

Wanted Integrated Policy for Sugar, Gur & Khandsari

All this emphasized the need for an integrated policy for gur, khandsari and factory sugar, if imports of sugar are to be stopped and sugar is to be made available to the people in the country at a cheaper price.

Sugar Imports in 1953 Impolitic

We cannot help thinking that due to lack of appreciation of the situation in regard to production and consumption of sugar by Government, at various times during the year 1953, there were sudden announcements and reversals of policy regarding export, releases and import of sugar. We feel that with innate capacity for production of sugar to meet the full requirements of the country, it is impolitic to waste valuable foreign exchange to the tune of nearly Rs. 7.25 crores on imports of sugar. The situation could have been avoided by a more closer study of the sugar situation and appropriate action by Government.

We also understand that Government is planning to import about 2.4 lakh tons of sugar at a cost of Rs. 9.92 lakhs in 1954 to meet the anticipated shortage in indigenous production in relation to the internal demand.

We feel that instead of imports, earnest measures should be diverted to augment internal production of sugar.

SUGAR IMPORTS IN 1953 COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED & FOREIGN EXCHANGE OF Rs. 7 CRORES SAVED

It is about sixteen years since the country has ceased importing sugar. The rapid expansion of the indigenous industry which followed the grant of protection in 1932 made the country self-sufficient in sugar

within a very short period of three years. There are few instances on record here or elsewhere which would parallel the Indian Sugar Industry in respect of the rapidity and certainty of growth. It is regrettable that the country had to resort to imports after carrying on for several years without imports. The sugar supply in the country was not such as to justify imports of foreign sugar. According to the Government's own figures, the total availability of sugar in 1952-53 was of the order of 18 lakh tons comprising of a carry-over of five lakh tons and an estimated production of 13 lakh tons. As against this, according to the Government's estimate, the total off-take during the year was of the order of 15 lakh tons, which showed that with the total supply available during the year, the country could have had enough sugar to go round during the year and also perhaps a small carry-over for the next year (1953-54) as well.

No doubt, there had been some fluctuations in the market and the price of sugar had gone up by about 10% over the Government specified price in certain markets. While any rise in price was undesirable and should have been checked, it should be noted that small fluctuations as witnessed in sugar were inevitable in the price of a decontrolled commodity and should be considered normal. Government was aware of the sharp increase in the prices of gur and khandsari by Rs. 10 to 12 in 1952 end. It is no exaggeration that in certain markets gur and sugar were selling at the same price. In Calcutta market khandsari fetched the same price as the best quality factory-made sugar. Such a sharp rise in price of gur and khandsari had naturally a psychological and sympathetic effect on the price of sugar.

Against the rise of Rs. 10 and 12 in respect of gur and khandsari, the increase in respect of crystal sugar was only about Rs. 2-8-0 or Rs. 3. This was also due to increased consumption of crystal sugar. Against the estimated normal monthly consumption of 1 lakh tons, consumption during the last months in 1952 had been of the order of 1.4 lakh tons per month—an increase of 40% over normal consumption.

Indeed, this had been a most unexpected phenomenon. The pressure of demand was felt particularly because the movement of supplies was inadequate. Despatches from factories were satisfactory and the distribution by trade adjusted in time. Although the railways were transporting to the tune of 1.4 lakh tons, they were not able to provide extra transport to meet the demand when the industry was in a position to supply larger quantities. The existing rigidity in the matter of wagon allotments did not permit any allocation outside the programme to meet any emergent demand. It may thus be that the increased consumption and possibly also the apprehension about the next year's production occasioned the fluctuation in sugar price.

The temporary rise in price was only about 10%. This rise in price was insignificant when we compare the increase in prices of other essential commodities like Mustard Oil, Groundnut Oil, Gur, etc., which had been in the range of 40% to 80%. Mention may also be made of

the fact that sugar was sold by industry and trade for some part of the year at below the Government specified price.

In connection with the import of sugar, a point involving a matter of principle and of serious consequence to the indigenous industry was the drastic reduction in the import duty from Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt. Against the reduced import duty of Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt. the internal imposts on sugar in the shape of Excise Duty, Cane Cess and Co-operative Commission worked out to Rs. 8-4-6 per cwt. This was a singular instance where taxes on an indigenous product were higher than import duty, which is wrong in principle. Taxes on imported sugar should not have been lower than those on Indian sugar, when there was no sufficient reason for imports of sugar.

WHY ADDITIONAL DUTY OF Re. 1-6 PER CWT. (Re. 1 PER MAUND (FROM 6-11-1952 to 1-11-1953)

The Finance Minister introduced on 6-11-52 in Parliament a Bill for the levy of an additional excise duty of Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. (i.e. Re. 1 per maund) on all sugar of the 1952-53 season in stock with factories on November 6, 1952, or produced on or after that date. *This was to bring to the Government about Rs. 4.3 crores, as additional revenue.*

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill it was stated that if the proposed levy is not imposed, the price of 1952-53 sugar would be about Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per maund lower than the controlled rate of 1951-52.

According to the relevant provision in the Bill, there would be levied and collected, in respect of all sugar manufactured on or after the appointed day (November 6, 1952), and on all sugar lying in stock on the appointed day in any factory where sugar is manufactured or any permises appurtenant thereto, a duty of excise at the rate of Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. (Re. 1-0-0 per maund).

There is a proviso which says that no such duty shall be levied in respect of that quantity of finished sugar, if any, lying in stock in any such factory or premises on the appointed day which is in excess of the quantity of finished sugar manufactured in the factory before the appointed day from the sugarcane crop commonly known as the 1952-53 crop.

The duty shall be in addition to the duty of excise chargeable on sugar under Schedule 1 to the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

This provision of the Bill was to have immediate effect under the provisional Collections of Taxes Act, 1931.

The minimum price to be paid by vacuum-pan sugar factories for sugarcane delivered at their gate during the 1952-53 season was fixed by the Central Government at Re. 1-5-0 per maund as against Re. 1-12-0 per maund in 1951-52. With this substantial reduction in the price of sugarcane, the internal consumer naturally expected reduction in the

price of sugar also. It was not, however, possible to release for consumption the sugar produced from the 1952-53 low-priced cane until the controlled sugar of the 1951-52 season produced from high priced cane, has been nearly exhausted. The reason was that the Government had guaranteed controlled prices for the 1951-52 sugar varying from Rs. 29-12-0 per maund to Rs. 34-14-0 per maund in different regions.

The carry-over of the 1951-52 stocks of controlled sugar with factories on November 30, 1952, was estimated at about four lakh tons, and was estimated to last for nearly four months more, i.e. upto the end of March 1953.

With a view, however, to giving speedy relief to the consumer, and facilitating transition from high-priced to low-priced sugar, the ex-factory price of 1951-52 sugar was sought to be reduced when the new sugar was to become available for consumption. *For the time being, however, the loss incurred by these reductions in prices on the 1951-52 sugar which was estimated at 4.3 crores, was proposed to be recovered from the consumer by the levy of an additional excise duty of Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. [i.e. Re. 1 per maund] on all sugar of the 1952-53 season in stock with factories on November 6, 1952, or produced on or after that date. If the proposed levy was not imposed the price of 1952-53 sugar would be about Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per md. lower than the controlled rate of 1951-52.* With the additional levy, this benefit to the consumer would be reduced by Re. 1 per md. On the other hand, it was stated that it would enable the issue price of the entire carry-over of the 1951-52 controlled sugar to be reduced, as quickly as possible, by Rs. 4 per md. on the average.

Measures to control Undue Rise of Sugar Prices from April 1953

STATEMENT OF INDIAN SUGAR MILLS' ASSOCIATION

In early May 1953, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, adopted measures to control the rise in sugar prices which in practically all markets had risen by at least Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 during the months March and April 1953. There would appear to be, it was contended, no justification for such a rise. A quantity of 9.4 lakh tons was released during the past 5 months for internal consumption. The movement of sugar from factories had also been highly satisfactory—the total quantity actually moved from 1st December 1952 to 30th April 1953, was about 7.0 lakh tons as against 5.2 lakh tons in the corresponding period last year. Further, the stocks of sugar with factories were then the highest in the history of the sugar industry. The total quantity of sugar available in the country this year was estimated to be about 18 lakh tons as against the actual off-take of 11.77 lakh tons during the past season. Even after allowing a larger off-take in 1952-53 due to short production of gur and khandsari and poor stocks with the trade in the beginning of the season, the total off-take was estimated not to exceed 15 lakh tons. The rise in prices was

attributed mainly to speculative activity and an all-round hoarding tendency.

While removing control from prices and distribution of sugar produced in 1952-53, the Government of India had announced that if there was any unreasonable rise in sugar prices they would fix a statutory price of sugar corresponding to the minimum price of cane and arrange for its sale so that sugar may reach the consumer at a reasonable price.

The Committee of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association in their reply dated 13th May 1953, pointed out that if smuggling was prevented, wagon facilities were improved and gur and khandsari prices were kept in check, there was no possibility for any rise in sugar prices as there was plenty of sugar to meet the requirements of the country. The Committee further drew attention to the following points :—

Rise in prices of Sugar

(1) There has been an all-round increase in price of sugar by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per md. as pointed out by the Government. The prices in the eastern and southern Indian markets had increased by about Re. 1-4-0 per md. but had started going down and are now only about 10 to 12 annas higher than those prevailing a month back. In other areas also prices have been declining. As the Government will appreciate, some amount of fluctuation is inevitable in the price of a decontrolled commodity. The Committee, however, were themselves feeling much worried at the sugar prices prevailing in the north-western markets of the country, specially in the Punjab. The prices in these areas were the highest in the country and the demand was also excessive.

Smuggling of Sugar

(2) From reports received, it seemed that a good deal of sugar was also being smuggled across the border where the prices of sugar are comparatively much higher. The Committee, of course, could not verify the authenticity of this report and therefore addressed the Government of India in the matter without any loss of time.

Rise in prices of Gur and Khandsari

(3) The Committee invited Government's attention to the steep rise in the prices of both gur and khandsari. The price of khandsari was about Rs. 22 to Rs. 25 and good khandsari would cost even Rs. 30 per md. Price of gur was about Rs. 18 per maund. Owing to the steep increase in the prices of these two commodities whose combined production is far greater than the production of sugar, more people had started eating crystal sugar and in larger quantities too in preference to gur and khandsari. It was, therefore, natural that the increase in the prices of gur and khandsari should have a psychological and sympathetic effect on the price of sugar. The Committee, therefore, requested the Government to take adequate steps to bring down the prices of gur and khandsari.

No Speculative Activity or Hoarding

(4) The Committee denied the Government's allegation that the rise in prices was due to speculative activity and an all-round hoarding tendency. But, Government had themselves stated, despatches of sugar during the last five months have been 'highly satisfactory'. Actually, sales and despatches of sugar of factories during the period have been unprecedented in the history of sugar industry. There had been no case of the mills wilfully withholding sales or despatches. The Government would thus appreciate that the industry had fully co-operated in maintaining a steady supply of sugar throughout the country and that there had been no hoarding on its part. Actually, the Association and the factories had been consistently representing to the Government for higher allotments of wagons and removal of bottlenecks on certain routes. By a circular letter, the Committee were again urging upon the factories to make utmost efforts to further step up sales and despatches and they assure you that the factories would fully co-operate with the Government in any measures that they might take to step up supply of sugar to the consuming centres.

Transport Bottlenecks

(5) The Committee drew Government's attention to the bottlenecks on certain via's and the existing rigidity in the matter of wagon allotments. The programme of wagon allotment of a particular month is drawn up on the basis of the released stocks awaiting despatch on the 15th of the preceding month. For instance, the allotment of wagons during May 1953 has been on the basis of released stocks awaiting despatch as on 15th April 1953. If, in the meanwhile, prices in a certain region start going up, sugar cannot be rushed there until the programme of the next month is drawn up. The existing rigidity in the programme of wagon allotments stood in the way of quick relief. Moreover, factories also could not programme despatches in respect of the quotas released after the 15th of the preceding month with the result that the full effect of the releases ordered by the Government is not felt by the markets. Recently Government have released two quotas, one of 1,50,000 tons and the other of one lakh tons. But factories were not able to effect despatches against those quotas and had to wait till the next month's programme of wagon allotments was drawn up. There was thus considerable time-lag between the release of quotas and allocation of wagons. The Committee, therefore, felt that there should be some elasticity in the matter of wagon allotments to reduce the time-lag.

Remedies to avert Crisis

(6) In conclusion, the Committee stated that if the smuggling was prevented, wagon facilities improved and gur and khandsari prices kept in check, there was no possibility for any rise in sugar prices, as the Government have themselves stated, the existing stocks with the factories were quite inadequate to meet the country's requirements.

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53, AND 1953-54 SEASONS

The following were the important features of the 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 seasons in comparison with the 1950-51 season :

Subject	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
SUGARCANE (Area m. acres) ...	4.2	4.8	4.18	3.8
(a) Production (million tons) ...	56.2	60.7	52.6	N. A.
(b) Price (per maund) ...	1-12-0	1-12-0	1-5-0 (Gate)	1-7-0 (Gate)
(c) Cane crushed (lakh tons) ...	110	156	132	N. A.
SUGAR (Factory)				
(a) Production (lakh tons) ..	11.0	14.8	13.16	14.0
(b) Price per maund (ex-fac.) ...	29-12-0	29-12-0 to 34-12-0	27 to 28	27 to 28
(c) Recovery % cane ...	...	9.52%	9.97%	...
KHANDSARI :				
(a) Production (lakh tons) ...	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00
(b) Price per maund (Rs.) ...	25	25	26 (approx.)	...
GUR :				
(a) Production (lakh tons) ...	31.3	31.0	28.77	31.0
(b) Prices per (md. Rs.) ...	30 to 35	12 to 15	27 to 28	N. A.
EXCISE DUTY :				
(a) Per cwt. ...	13-12-0	3-12-0	3-12-0	3-12-0
(b) Per maund ...	2-12-1	2-12-1	2-12-1	2-12-1
(c) Yield (Rs. lakhs) ...	658	849	965	N. A.
IMPORT DUTY :				
(a) Per cwt. ...	12-9-7	13-2-0	14-12-6	7-0-0 22-6-54
(b) Yield Rs. ...	68,000	nil	N. A.	N. A.
ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTY :				
(a) Per cwt. (Rs.) ...	nil	nil	1-6-0	nil (1-11-53)
(b) Per maund (Rs.) ...	nil	nil	1-0-0	nil (1-11-53)
(c) Yield Rs. (Crores) ...	nil	nil	4.3 (approx.)	nil (1-11-53)
MOLASSES :				
(a) Production (lakh tons) ...	4.75	6.0	5.1	N. A.
(b) Recovery % cane ...	5.59	3.86%	3.85%	N. A.
NO. OF SUGAR FACTORIES :				
(a) Existing ...	158	158	157	157
(b) Working ...	138	139	134	133
IMPORTS OF SUGAR :				
(a) Quantity (lakh tons) ...	0.60	nil	1.37	2.4 (est.)
(b) Value (Rs. lakhs) ...	615	nil	725	992 (est.)
EXPORTS OF SUGAR :				
(a) Quantity (1,000 tons) ...	...	3.6	12.3	...
(b) Value (Rs. lakhs) ...	...	6.69	92.72	...
DURATION OF SEASON :				
Average : All-India ...	101	133	113	...
CANE CESS :				
(a) U. P. rate per md. ...	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0
(b) Bihar rate per md. ...	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-3
(c) Collections in U. P. (lakhs) ...	216.9	323.4	N. A.	N. A.
(d) Collections in Bihar (lakhs) ...	125.7	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR :				
(a) Total (tons lakhs) ...	11.9	12	16 (approx.)	16 (approx.)
(b) *Per capita* (lbs.) ...	7.6	7.8	11 (approx.)	11 (approx.)
CONSUMPTION OF GUR :				
(a) Total (tons lakhs) ...	31.3	31.0	28.77	...
(b) *Per capita* (lbs.) ...	19.4	19	17	...
SUGARCANE YIELD :				
Per acre (tons) ...	13.3	12.5	11.9	...

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN 1951-52: A SUM-UP

The area under sugarcane in the Indian Union was estimated at 41 lakh acres. Of this about 26 per cent was used for sugar production and 53 per cent for gur production. The total area under sugarcane, it may thus be seen, is only 2 per cent of the total area under food crops.

The average yield of cane per acre was 12.5 tons and in terms of sugar per acre it was 1.3 tons on an average and if sown under wheat, it was 15 maunds, which if imported would cost us Rs. 240 without import duty, while the sugar price for sugar produced from the same acre, i.e. 1.3 or say 1 ton which comes to Rs. 725 per ton without import duty. It may thus be seen, as remarked by Sir Shri Ram in his recent address at the 22nd Annual Convention of Sugar Technologists' Association Conference held on 29-10-1953, that it is thrice more profitable to grow sugar than wheat as an acre of sugar yields a wealth of Rs. 725 as against that of wheat of Rs. 240 only.

The calculated production of cane was estimated at 60.7 million tons (or 6.1 million tons in terms of raw gur & sugar). Of this, the cane utilised for the manufacture of sugar was 26%, that for gur manufacture 52.6%, and for chewing and planting, etc. 18% during the year under review, i.e. 1951-52. The total value of the entire sugarcane crop at Rs. 47-8-0 per ton (or Re. 1-12-0 per maund) can thus be estimated at Rs. 285 crores.

Sugar production in the country in 1951-52 was 14.8 lakh tons and gur production was more than double of that, i.e. 31.0 lakh tons. The average price of gur was Rs. 15-10-0 per maund and that of sugar was Rs. 29-12-0 per maund. Calculated on this basis, the total value of gur and sugar production in 1951-52 was Rs. 253 crores, of which the total value of gur was 135 crores and that of sugar Rs. 118 crores. On the basis of retail prices, the total expenditure of gur and sugar consumers in the Indian Union was Rs. 337 crores.

As the cane cost amounted to 60% of the cost of sugar production, of the total value of Rs. 118 crores for sugar production, nearly 60%, i.e. Rs. 70 crores went to cane growers, 16%, i.e. Rs. 19 crores to the Government (both Central and State as cane cess, excise duty and other taxes), nearly 13%, i.e. about 15 crores as salaries and wages to workers, and 4%, i.e. Rs. 4.6 crores to the manufacturers as their net profit.

The total productive capital employed in the Sugar Industry in 1951-52 is estimated at Rs. 58 crores (Rs. 25 crores fixed capital and Rs. 32.88 crores working capital for 158 sugar factories in India).

TARGETS FOR GUR SHOULD BE 35 LAKH TONS AND KHANDSARI 1 LAKH TONS, IF PLANNING COMMISSION TARGET IS 15 LAKH TONS FOR SUGAR IN 1955-56

In 1951-52, though 52.6% cane was utilised for gur as against 26.3% for white sugar, 2.8% for khandsari and rest 18.3% for planting, chewing, etc., yet the production of gur which was more than double proved inadequate in 1952-53. So if the Planning Commission's target of 15 lakh tons is to be achieved in 1955-56, and if we do not desire to have a sugar crisis, it is necessary that Government should also fix a target of 35 lakh tons for gur and 1 lakh tons for khandsari. To produce the above target production, the requirement of sugarcane will be as follows:

Target figures	Sugarcane required (lakh tons)
For 35 lakh tons of Gur	350
For 1 lakh tons of Khandsari	17
For 15 lakh tons of sugar	158
For other purposes, such as seed, chewing, etc.	120
Total ..	645 lakh tons

It may be seen from this, that the Planning Commission's target for an increased production of 70.3 lakh tons of sugarcane (over 1950-51 year's production) is thus reasonable, as the above estimate envisages an increase of 83.4 lakh tons approximately.

For the above purpose either the cane acreage will have to be increased, which is not advisable, or the cane yield will have to go up from the present level of 12.5 to 15.5 tons per acre.

CHAPTER 2

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES

According to the Final Note of the Director of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, published in August 1953, the production of sugar in the 1952-53 season was 13.16 lakh tons as compared to the production of 14.83 lakh tons in the 1951-52 season. Though there was a fall of about 13% in the production of sugar in 1952-53, over that of the 1951-52 season, yet the performance of factories in 1952-53 cannot be said to be bad enough as the production was much higher than that in the season 1950-51 when it was 11.0 lakh tons or than that

in the season 1949-50 when the production was barely 9.78 lakh tons. It may be thus noted that though the production in the 1952-53 season was lower than the season 1951-52 by 13%, it was still 30% higher than the average production of 10 lakh tons.

Sugar Production Statewise

The State-wise figures of production in 1952-53, as given below, show that Bihar, West Bengal and Hyderabad have scored better in the season than other sugar producing States in the country :

TABLE NO. A

Sugar Production in 1951-52 & 1952-53

(Figures in 1,000 tons)

State	1952–53	1951–52	
Bihar	273	224	
W. Bengal & Assam ..	8	7	
Hyderabad	43	39	

The production in U.P. which produces nearly 70% of the sugar in the country showed a marked decrease in sugar production in 1952-53 when the production was only 6.998 lakh tons as against 8.340 lakh tons in 1951-52. The figures of production in States that showed decrease in production in 1952-53 are as follows :

TABLE NO. B

Sugar Production in 1951-52 & 1952-53

(Figures in 1,000 tons)

State	1952–53	1951–52
U.P.	700	834
Punjab	16	20
Madras	81	99
Bombay	139	158
Orissa	2	3
Madhya Bharat	7	18
PEPSU	15	28
Rajasthan	1	7
Mysore	28	37
Travancore & Cochin	4	4

Performance of major number of factories in a major number of States, in the 1952-53 season, it may be seen, was not as good as in the previous season 1951-52.

FACTORIES WORKING

The number of factories existing in India and factories working are given below:

TABLE No. C

Number of Sugar Factories—1949-50 to 1952-53

Season	No. of factories existing	No. of factories working
1949–50 ..	157	139
1950–51 ..	156	138
1951–52 ..	158	139
1952–53 ..	157	134

During the season 1952-53, 66 factories worked in U.P. as in the previous season. In 1952-53 and 1951-52 the number of factories that worked in Punjab was 1, in Bihar 27, in West Bengal & Assam 1, in PEPSU 2, in Mysore 1, in Hyderabad 3, in Orissa 1 and in U.P. 66.

The number of factories working decreased to 14 in Bombay in 1952-53 from 15 in 1951-52; to 3 in Madhya Bharat in 1952-53 from 5 in 1951-52; and to 1 in Rajasthan in 1952-53 from 2 in 1951-52.

The only State which had one additional factory working was Madras where 13 factories worked during 1952-53 as against 12 in 1951-52.

CANE CRUSHED

Excepting Bihar, Hyderabad, West Bengal, Assam and other States showed decrease in the quantity of cane crushed in the 1952-53 season as against the season 1951-52 as follows:

TABLE No. D

Cane crushed in 1951-52 & 1952-53

(Figures in 1,000 tons)

State	Cane crushed in 1952-53	Cane crushed in 1951-52
Bihar ..	2720.5	2169.6
W. Bengal & Assam ..	77	65.9
Hyderabad ..	404.6	402.6

The quantity of cane crushed in U.P. was over 1.8 million tons less in 1952-53 than in the previous season 1951-52. The quantity of cane crushed in other States was as follows :

TABLE No. E

Quantity of Cane crushed

(Figures in 1,000 tons)

State	1952–53	1951–52
Punjab	158	213
U. P.	7174	8999
Madras	859.6	1147
Bombay	1207	1425
Orissa	29.3	28.8
M. Bharat	79.7	194.5
PEPSU	182.8	321.9
Rajasthan	5.9	87.6
Mysore	245.5	319.6
Travancore & Cochin ..	53.1	67.5

Recovery of Sugar

Recovery of Sugar per cent cane in India in 1952-53 showed an increase of 9.97% over 1951-52 when it was 9.57%. The State-wise figures of sugar recovery are given in Table No. 30A in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance". They will show that the recovery per cent cane was the highest in Bombay with 11.51%. Next to it came Mysore (11.37), Hyderabad (10.6), West Bengal & Assam (10.33), Punjab (10.21), and Bihar (10.03). U.P. which showed progress over 1951-52 scored a recovery of 9.75% over 9.27% in 1951-52.

Molasses produced and Recovery per cent

Production of molasses produced which is dependent on the quantity of cane crushed showed a decrease in the 1952-53 season, there being 5.085 lakh tons of molasses produced in 1952-53 as against 5.984 lakh tons of molasses produced in 1951-52. The State-wise production of molasses with recovery per cent figures are as follows :—

TABLE No. F

Molasses: Production and Recovery per cent—1951-52 to 1952-53

(Molasses figures in 1,000 tons)

State	1952-53		1951-52	
	Molasses produced	Recovery of Molasses % cane	Molasses produced	Recovery of Molasses % cane
Punjab ...	5.4	3.45	7.7	3.62
U.P. ...	274.1	3.82	334.3	3.72
Bihar ...	100.8	3.71	78.8	3.63
Madras ...	36.6	4.26	52.4	4.57
Bombay ...	46.0	3.81	57.7	4.05
W. Bengal & Assam ...	3 6	4.67	2.9	4.46
Orissa ...	1.8	6.12	1.6	5.70
M. Bharat ...	3.1	3.85	7.9	4.04
Rajasthan ...	0.2	3.86	4.3	4.89
Mysore ...	9.3	3.78	12.1	3.77
Hyderabad ...	17.8	4.40	18.3	4.53
Travancore & Cochin ...	2.7	4.99	3.7	3.54
Bhopal ...	...	...	1.8	4.48
Ajmer ...	...	...	0.8	6.04
PEPSU ...	7.1	3.91	14.1	4.37

The recovery of molasses per cent cane in 1952-53 was 3.85 as against 3.86 in 1951-52 in India.

Duration of the Season

Though the average duration of the season in India in 1952-53 was 130 days, the actual number of working days was 113 only. While in 1951-52, the average duration of the season was 153 and the actual number of working days was 133.

The State-wise figures of actual number of working days in 1952-53 and 1951-52 were as follows :

TABLE No. G

Duration of the Season 1951-52 & 1952-53

State	*Actual Number of Working Days*	
	1952-53	1951-52
Punjab	165	239
U.P.	118	148
Bihar	118	89
Madras	89	151
Bombay	118	148
W. Bengal & Assam	127	104
Orissa	106	103
M. Bharat	46	74
PEPSU	81	150
Rajasthan	17	95
Mysore	196	223
Hyderabad	122	102
Travancore & Cochin	85	109
Bhopal	...	57
Ajmer	...	52

It may be seen that the duration of actual working days was better in Bihar, West Bengal & Assam, Hyderabad and Orissa in 1952-53 than in the previous season. While in U.P., Madras, Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Travancore & Cochin, there was an appreciable decrease in the actual working days, as the factories started crushing very late in the 1952-53 season.

Total Estimated Value of Sugar and Gur: 1949-50 to 1952-53

From Table No. 4-B in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance" Section in this Annual, it will be noted that the production of sugar in 1949-50 was 9.78 lakh tons, in 1950-51 it was 11 lakh tons, in 1951-52 it was 14.8 lakh tons and in 1952-53 it was 13.2 lakh tons. The total value of sugar production at the ex-factory prices for these years was Rs. 76 crores for 1949-50, Rs. 88 crores for 1950-51, Rs. 118 crores for 1951-52 and Rs. 99 crores for the year 1952-53.

From the same Table, it will be noted that the gur production was 27.14 lakh tons in 1949-50; 31.32 lakh tons in 1950-51 and 31 lakh tons in 1951-52. The average price of gur per ton was Rs. 751 in 1949-50, Rs. 515 in 1950-51 and Rs. 437 in 1951-52. Accordingly, the approximate total value of gur production in 1949-50 was Rs. 204 crores, in 1950-51 it was Rs. 161 crores and in 1951-52 it was Rs. 135 crores.

The total value of gur and sugar production during the last 3 years may be estimated as follows: Rs. 280 crores in 1949-50, Rs. 249 crores in 1950-51 and Rs. 253 crores in 1951-52.

CHAPTER 3

GUR, KHANDSARI, AND CANE PRODUCTION (1949-50 to 1952-53)

Utilisation of Cane for Gur Production—1949-50 to 1951-52

During recent years till 1950-51 utilisation of cane for gur consumption has been on the increase, but it decreased in 1951-52. This may be evident from the figures in Table No. 10 in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance", section in this Annual, which show that in 1949-50 the percentage of cane used for gur production in 1949-50 was 55.9%, in 1950-51 it was 58%, and in 1951-52 it decreased to 52.6%. Accordingly, the production of gur showed changes in relation to the production of sugar. As a result, whereas generally in the past 2 years, namely 1949-50 and 1950-51, the production of gur was nearly three times that of sugar, it was only nearly double than that of sugar in 1951-52. And sugar production increased to 14.83 lakh tons, which is more than 48% of the average production of sugar. In U.P. sugar production established a new record of 8.34 lakh tons being 33% higher than the highest on record in 1946-47. The utilisation of cane for sugar was increased to 26.29 per cent in 1951-52 from 20.2% in 1949-50 and 20.0%

in 1950-51. It was the highest on record since 1933-34 (*vide* Table No. 10 in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance").

The cause for such an unusual phenomenon in 1951-52 was the high prices which the cane-growers got for cane from factories. In 1951-52, as a result of low prices of gur and khandsari, which were uneconomic, cane-growers got only As. 10 to As. 12 per maund by selling cane to gur and khandsari manufacturers, while they got a good price of Re. 1-12-0 per maund by selling it to factories. This naturally diverted cane supplies from gur and khandsari to sugar production and the production of sugar rose to a phenomenal height of 14.8 lakh tons in 1951-52.

The consumption of cane produced in 1951-52 which amounted to a gross production of 607 lakh tons (*vide* Table No. 9 in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance") was as follows:

1. For Gur 52.6%
2. For Sugar (factory) 26.3%
3. For Khandsari 2.8%
4. For Planting 18.3%

TABLE NO. A

Sugar and Gur Production in 1947-48 to 1951-52

Year		Production of Gur and Sugar (in Lakh Tons)						Proportion of Cane utilised in India	
		U.P.		Bihar		All-India			
		Sugar	Gur	Sugar	Gur	Sugar	Gur	For Sugar	For Gur
1947-48	...	6.33	15.03	1.685	1.36	10.74	34.92	18.8%	60.0%
1948-49	...	5.27	13.22	1.85	0.23	10.07	28.37	21%	56.6%
1949-50	...	5.07	14.04	2.23	...	9.78	27.14	20.2%	55.9%
1950-51	...	5.92	16.02	2.25	0.34	11.0	31.32	20%	58%
1951-52	...	8.34	15.71	2.24	...	14.83	31.00	26.3%	52.6%

Gur is not such an important industry in Bihar. Its production has been showing fluctuations depending on the extent of incentive to gur production. Gur production in 1950-51 in Bihar was 34,000 tons as against 23,000 in 1948-49 and 1.36 lakh tons in 1947-48. The comparative figures of sugar production in Bihar will illustrate that gur manufacture is not such an important industry as sugar is in Bihar.

TABLE No. B

Net Production of Gur in Different States in India

(In 1,000 Tons)

States	1949–1950	1950–1951	1951–1952
Uttar Pradesh	1,381	1,602	1,571
Bihar	..	34	..
Punjab	228	273	302
Madras	319	373	414
Bombay	312	322	334
Assam	58	49	53
Madhya Pradesh	50	47	44
Orissa	88	85	83
West Bengal	62	61	55
Hyderabad	98	94	111
Madhya Bharat	13	20	..
Mysore	43	46	41
PEPSU	46	44	..
Rajasthan	19	30	..
Saurashtra	12	38	..
Vindhya Pradesh	2	4	..
Bhopal	2	1	..
Tripura	5	5	..
Delhi	2	2	4
Others	3	2	88
Total ..	2,743	3,132	3,100

Market Prices of Khandsari showed a rise in 1953

Since May-June 1953, khandsari prices began rising owing to shortage of production of gur and khandsari and were nearly equal to that of sugar, i.e. Rs. 28 to Rs. 30 per maund in some of the important markets in India.

TABLE No. C

Khandsari Production in 1948-49 to 1951-52

(Figures in Tons)

——	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52
U.P. ..	86,000	150,000	....	....
Bihar ..	5,000	1,000	....	....
Rest of India ..	22,000	24,000	....	....
All-India ..	113,000	175,000	125,000	100,000 (Est.)

Khandsari exempted from Excise Duty from 19-7-1952

Khandsari was exempted from Excise Duty with effect from 19th July 1952 owing to high cost of its collection and Rs. 93,000 were realised from duty on it till then in 1952-53, as compared with Rs. 2,60,000 in 1951-52 and 2,36,000 in 1950-51.

Cane Area as well as Cane Production highest in 1951-52 since 1931-32

It may be seen from Table No. 9 in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance" that both area as well as cane production were the highest in 20 years since 1931-32 till 1951-52 :—

With the cane price continued at Re. 1-12-0 per maund and the incentive of free market sale of sugar maintained, there was a great incentive for the farmers to grow more cane in 1951-52. This resulted in the phenomenal increase in the area under sugarcane to 47.92 lakh acres from 42.14 lakh acres in 1950-51 and in the cane production to 606.8 lakh tons in 1951-52 from 561.6 lakh tons in 1950-51. There was thus an increase of approximately 13.5% in area and 11% in cane production in 1951-52 over that of the year 1950-51.

Sugarcane Area and Production showed a Fall in the 1952-53 Season

From the same Table No. 9 in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance" it may be seen that both sugarcane area and production showed an appreciable fall in 1952-53 from 1951-52 level mostly as a result of the reduction in the sugarcane price from Re. 1-12-0 per maund in 1951-52 to Re. 1-5-0 per maund in 1952-53. The sugarcane area fell from 47.92 lakh acres in 1951-52 to 43.76 lakh acres in 1952-53 by about 8.7% and the sugarcane production decreased from 606.8 lakh tons in 1951-52 to 526.0 lakh tons in 1952-53, by about 13.3%. There was decrease in sugarcane area nearly in all States except Bihar and West Bengal. This may be evident further from the latest Sugarcane forecast, Tables Nos. D and E given in this section.

Further Decline in Sugarcane Acreage recorded in the 1953-54 Season

According to the First Estimate of the All-India Sugar Crop for the season 1953-54, the sugarcane acreage, *vide* Table E given aside, there was a decline in the acreage by about 9.4 per cent as compared with adjusted First Estimate of 1952-53, the acreage in 1953-54 being 3,786,000 acres as against 4,181,000 acres in 1952-53. The decline is partly attributed to the low prices of gur (jaggery) in the last year and partly to the inadequate supply of water in the irrigation sources at the time of sowing.

Production of Cane and its Estimated Value (1949-50 to 1952-53)

From Table 9-A in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance" it may be seen that the estimated value of sugarcane produced in 1949-50 was

Rs. 220 crores ; in 1950-51 it was Rs. 263 crores ; in 1951-52 it was Rs. 285 crores and in 1952-53 it was only Rs. 185 crores as a result of the low price of cane and the low production of sugarcane.

Cane Growers benefited in 1951-52 Season

Cane growers were benefited owing to the increased production of sugar to 14.8 lakh tons in the 1951-52 season, as gur prices went down to uneconomic level of Rs. 7 to Rs. 6 per maund of gur. Consequently, the cane growers received only As. 10 to Annas 12 per maund of cane sold to gur manufacturers whereas they got Re. 1-12-0 by selling it to the sugar factories. The result was that the sugar factories were flooded with cane supplies which should ordinarily have gone to the gur making.

Rs. 13 Crores net gain to Growers in 1951-52

The total figure of cane crushed in all factories was higher by 12.3 crore maunds over the 1950-51 season. As a result, it is estimated that the growers received an additional income of Rs. 22 crores by selling their cane to factories in the 1951-52 season. By converting this additional supply of cane into gur they would have received only about Rs. 9 crores as the return from gur production was only As. 10 to As. 12 per maund, as against the minimum price of Re. 1-12-0 paid by factories. The net gain to the growers from increased production of sugar is thus estimated at Rs. 13 crores, in 1951-52.

TABLE No. D

The All-India Final Estimate of Sugarcane (1952-53)

Statement I—Summary

—	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of column (2) over column (3)	
1	2	3	4	
			Absolute	Per cent
Area (thousand acres) ..	4,376	4,792	—416	— 8.7
Production (thousand tons of raw sugarcane) ..	5,260	6,068	—808	—13.3

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statement II.

TABLE No. D (*Contd.*)

Statement II—Detailed Statement of all-India Final Estimate of Sugarcane Crop [1952-53]

State	Area (thousand acres)	Production [thousand tons of raw sugar (gur)]
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Final Estimate)
Assam	66	73
Bihar (excluding merged territories)	361	246
Bombay	186	461
Madhya Pradesh	42	49
Madras	263	700
Orissa	60	112
Punjab	371	414
Uttar Pradesh	2,639	2,646
West Bengal	52	104
Hyderabad	90	175
Jammu & Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.
Madhya Bharat	42	38
Mysore	45	71
PEPSU	76	87
Rajasthan	44	39
Saurashtra	13	24
Travancore-Cochin	N.R.	N.R.
Ajmer	1	1
Bilaspur & Coorg*	1	
Delhi	5	3
Himachal Pradesh	3	1
Kutch	1	1
Bhopal	4	3
Tripura	5	6
Vindhya Pradesh	6	6
Total	4,376	5,260

N.R.—Not Reported.

* Final forecast figures in respect of Coorg having not been received, 1952-53 Second Forecast figures have been repeated provisionally.

TABLE NO. E

Statement III—Detailed All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane Crop [1953-54]

Area (Thousand Acres) †

State 1	1953-54 (First Estimate) 2	1952-53 (Adjusted First Estimate) 3	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) of Column (2) over Column (3) 4
Assam ..	63	58	+ 5
Bihar (excluding merged territories) ..	373	352	+ 21
Bombay ..	179	178	+ 1
Madhya Pradesh ..	35	43	− 8
Madras ..	123	120	+ 3
Orissa ..	65	(A) 65	....
Punjab ..	360	355	+ 5
Uttar Pradesh ..	2,311	2,700	−389
West Bengal ..	47	50	− 3
Hyderabad ..	18	31	− 13
Jammu & Kashmir ..	N.R.	N.R.	....
Madhya Bharat ..	40	44	− 4
Mysore ..	33	39	− 6
PEPSU ..	73	66	+ 7
Rajasthan ..	34	(A) 44	− 10
Saurashtra ..	10	12	− 2
Travancore-Cochin ..	N.R.	N.R.	....
Ajmer, Bilaspur, Coorg and Kutch ..	1	1	....
Bhopal ..	5	6	− 1
Delhi ..	2	3	− 1
Himachal Pradesh ..	3	2	+ 1
Tripura ..	5	5	....
Vindhya Pradesh ..	6	7	− 1
Total ..	3,786	4,181	−395

(A) Adjusted estimate.
N.R.—Not Reported.
† The estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop. Past experience shows that the final estimate is about 10 per cent higher in acreage than the first estimate.

CHAPTER 4

A BRIEF SURVEY OF CANE, SUGAR AND GUR PRICES IN INDIA

The protective scheme, as devised in the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, was meant principally for the benefit of the cane growers in India. But it was found that the benefit of it was reaped

largely by the factory owners, and not so much by the cane growers. So in 1934, the Government of India reviewed the whole position, and passed legislation, enabling the Provincial Governments to enforce a minimum price for cane, to be paid by the factory owners to the cane growers. In 1938, the Governments of U.P. and Bihar adopted an extensive system of control over the sugar industry, enforced a cess on cane supplied to factories and decided to enforce minimum price regulations more rigidly than in the past. The prices of cane in subsequent years were thus found to be varying from province to province (*vide* Table 'A' below) till the 1950-51 season when a general price of Re. 1-12-0 per maund was introduced. The same price continued in 1951-52, but it was lowered to Re. 1-5-0 per maund in 1952-53 and again increased to Re. 1-7-0 per maund for the seasons 1953-54 and 1954-55.

TABLE NO. A

Cane prices per maund in different States in the Indian Union from 1941-42 to 1953-54

Year	Bihar	U.P.	East Punjab	West Bengal	Madras	Mysore
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1941-42 ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	......	......	......	......
1942-43 ...	0 10 0	0 10 0	......	......	......	......
1943-44 ...	0 12 0	0 12 0(a)	0 14 6	1 0 0	......	0 10 6
1944-45 ...	0 14 0	0 14 0	......	......	0 13 0	0 12 0
1945-46 ...	0 15 0	0 14 0(a)	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 13 0	0 14 0
1946-47 ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 3 10	1 3 3
1947-48 ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0(b)	1 15 8	1 10 3
1948-49 ...	1 13 0	1 10 0	......	......	1 8 8 to 1 11 9	1 10 3
1949-50 ...	1 10 0	1 10 0	......	1 12 0	1 8 8 to 1 11 9	1 7 7 (Approx.)
1950-51 ...	1 10 9 1 12 0	1 10 0 1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
1951-52 ...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
1952-53 †	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
1953-54 †	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0

(*a*) The price was introduced in November 1943. Factories were directed to pay annas 2 in Defence Savings Bonds which were to be cashed one year after the war. The U.P. Government, however, reduced the price to annas 10 payable in full in cash.

(*b*) The price relates to purchases at factory. The price was Re. 1-14-0, if cane was bought at outstation.

† The outstation cane price was Re. 1-3-0 per maund in 1951-52 and Re. 1-5-0 in 1953-54.

[*Table B on p. 24*]

TABLE NO. C

Analysis of the Prices of Sugar, Sugarcane and Gur during the Periods of De-control, Re-control, Rationalised De-control, and Selective Control—1932 to 1953

Year	Average Price* Per Maund			Production (in Lakh Tons)		Remarks: On Period of control, de-control, re-control, selective control, etc.
	Cane	Sugar	Gur	Gur**	Sugar (Factory)**	
1939–40 ...	0 6 9	10 14 10	4 13 2	19.99	12.08	Period of de-control and over production.
1940–41 ...	0 4 6	9 3 8	5 13 9	28.17	10.46	Restricted control over production.
1941–42 ...	0 5 0	11 11 0	8 15 6	21.72	7.51	Imposition of control in April 1941 end. Rise in price of Sugar owing to entry of Japan into World War II. *Black-market price rose to Rs. 60-100.* Gur Prices un-controlled and diversion of cane to gur.
1942–43 ...	0 9 0	14 0 0	6 12 11	23.42	10.51	Period of Control from 1941-1947.
1943–44 ...	0 12 0	14 13 0	9 7 6	28.83	12.00	Gur Control Order promulgated.
1944–45 ...	0 14 0	16 4 0	12 9 3	28.28	9.42	Gur Control not effectively enforced and Sugar Factories had a nominal crush of 15% only.
1945–46 ...	0 14 6	16 10 0	13 8 0	27.12	9.23	Period of Control.
1946–47 ...	1 4 0	20 14 0†	15 9 0	30.58	9.01	Period of Control.
1947–48 ...	2 0 0	35 7 0	13 6 0	34.92	10.74	Sugar de-controlled at Gandhiji's insistence since 8th December 1947. *Consequent rise in production.* Sugar Price Rs. 35-7-0.
1948–49 ...	1 10 0 (U.P.) 1 13 0 (Bihar)	28 8 0 29 1 0	16 0 0	28.37	10.07	Price Control enforced and price of sugar cut down to Rs. 28-8-0 from Rs. 35-7-0 per maund for D-24.
1949–50 ...	1 10 0	28 8 0	25 0 0 (upto Sept. 1950) 18 0 0	27.14	9.78	Price Control Period. Sugar Price fixed at Rs. 28-8-0 for E-27. Revenue concessions ordered, but to no effect.
1950–51 ...	1 12 0 (U.P.) 1 12 0 (Bihar)	29 12 0 to 33 0 0	19 0 0 to 23 0 0	31.32	11.00	New Sugar Policy with control of prices of gur, khandsari along with cane and sugar. Gur ceiling prices fixed from Rs. 19 to Rs. 23. Sugar Price fixed at Rs. 29-12-0 and Cane Price at Re. 1-12-0 per maund. Mills permitted free sale of sugar produced in excess of 107% of the basic production of 1948-49 and 1949-50.
1951–52 ...	1 12 0	29 12 0 to 33 0 0	19 0 0 (General) 10 0 0 (Market)	31.00	14.86**	Policy of Selective control continued *with modifications to secure more* than 10 lakh tons for rationed distribution.
1952–53 ...	1 5 0	27 0 0	15 10 0	28.77	13.16	Cane price controlled, but no control on prices of Sugar, Gur or Khandsari.

* Figures revised *vide* Indian Central Sugarcane Committee *report for the year* 1950-51.

** *Vide* Table No. 1, and 27 from the Sugar Industry at a Glance. † The price was fixed at Rs. 20-14-0, but the industry subsequently realised Re. 1-13-0 per maund so the total price was actually Rs. 22-11-0 per maund.

TABLE No. B

Yearly Average Prices of Gur and Khandsari—1935 to 1952

Year	Khandsari Prices						Gur Prices					
	Average			Maximum			Average			Maximum		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1935 ..	7	13	0	8	8	0	....			....		
1936 ..	6	13	0	7	4	0	....			....		
1937 ..	6	0	0	7	0	0	2	15	9	4	10	0
1938 ..	7	12	0	9	4	0	4	7	7	7	7	0
1939 ..	9	2	0	11	12	0	6	12	3	8	13	0
1940 ..	10	7	0	11	0	0	5	1	3	8	8	0
1941 ..	8	6	0	9	8	0	3	4	2	5	0	0
1942 ..	14	1	0	15	0	0	6	0	4	17	3	0
1943 ..	16	3	0	17	8	0	12	13	4	24	0	0
1944 ..	17	12	0	19	4	0	12	15	7	24	0	0
1945 ..	18	3	0	20	0	0	9	5	11	15	8	0
1946 ..	22	7	0	30	0	0	13	7	0	21	13	0
1947 ..	34	13	0	38	12	0	17	9	9	38	10	0
1948 ..	25	7	0	30	0	0	11	9	9	18	0	0
1949 ..	34	0	0	62	9	0	17	13	0	32	2	1
1950* ..	54	13	0†	71	5	11	27	13	0	39	0	0
1951 ..	36	0	0	50	0	0	19	1	0	25	0	0
1952 ..	26	0	0	42	0	0	12	0	0	22	0	0

[*Table No. C on page 23*

TABLE No. D

Yearly Average and Maximum Prices of Sugar, Gur and Khandsari in 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953

Year	Sugar (Factory) Prices		Gur Prices		Khandsari Prices	
	Ex-factory Price	Free Market Sr. average Price	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum
1949 ...	28 8 0 & 29 1 0		17 13 0	32 2 1	34 0 0	62 9 0
1950 ...	28 8 0		27 13 0	39 0 0	54 13 0	71 5 11
1951 ...	29 12 0	60 0 0	19 1 0	25 0 0	36 0 0	50 0 0
1952 ...	29 12 0	29 12 0	10 0 0	......	......	......
1953 ...	27 0 0	32 0 0	......	23 0 0	......	23 0 0

Comparative Rise in Prices of Sugar and Sugarcane since 1942

It will be interesting at this stage to review the rise in the prices of sugar and cane in comparison with the prices of other essential commodities. Table No. 38 in "The Sugar Industry at a Glance" in this *Annual*, shows the prices of wheat, rice, sugar, gur and sugarcane during the last 12 years, with August 1939 as the base year. A glance at the table will indicate that while the price of wheat went up from Rs. 5 per maund in September 1942 to Rs. 32 in February 1953 and of rice from Rs. 7-4-0 per maund to Rs. 18 per maund in February 1953, the price of sugar went up from Rs. 12-4-0 to Rs. 34 in May-June 1953. The prices of wheat and rice in February 1953 were Rs. 22 and Rs. 27-3-0 per maund respectively while the sugar price was Rs. 27 per maund. Similarly, the price of sugarcane also went up from 5 annas per maund in September 1942 to Re. 1-12-0 per maund in Bihar and in U.P. in 1952 (January). While the prices of grain thus went up by about 600% in 1951-52 as compared with September 1942 prices, the price of sugarcane had gone up in 1951-52 about 300% only during the same period.

Upward Trend in Sugar Prices in 1953 April end Onwards

The prices of sugar remained at a reasonable level upto the third week of April 1953 when they began to display an upward trend, and recorded an increase of about Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per maund over the fair average price of Rs. 27 per maund.

As a result of the measures taken by Government to bring down prices by accelerating movement of sugar, arranging distribution of sugar released out of reserve stock at a statutory ex-factory price of Rs. 27 per maund, through fair price/ration shops, and announcing their intention to import sugar, the prices in different areas fell by about Re. 1 per maund.

Government Measures to lower Sugar Prices

The following Press Note, dated New Delhi, the 16th June 1953, has been issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture :—

The Government of India issued a Press Note on September 25, 1952, announcing their sugar policy for 1952-53. They had stated *inter alia* in this Note that no statutory price for sugar would be fixed for the new season's production ; but releases from factories would be so regulated that a reserve of approximately 3,00,000 tons always remained with the industry. The Government had also decided that if the market prices rose to unreasonably high levels, they would release sugar from the reserve stock at prices which they would then fix statutorily corresponding to the minimum price for cane. The rise in sugar prices during the past few weeks is considered unreasonable by the Government, and they have, therefore, decided to take the following action with immediate effect :—

(1) Flooding the important markets like Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Delhi with sugar released from factories by arranging special trains for its movement.
(2) Allotment of sugar from factories from their reserve stock at a statutory ex-factory price of Rs. 27 per maund to State Governments, and other agencies for distribution through "Fair Price Shops".
(3) As a supplement to the above measures, arrangement for importing sugar from abroad, to the extent necessary to defeat hoarding, if any, on the part of the trade.

The above measures were intended to bring about a fall in sugar prices to the desired level. If, however, the prices continued to be high, the Government intended to take further measures for tackling the problem such as licensing of dealers and stockists and provision for requisitioning sugar from them at controlled prices.

Cane Price accounted for nearly 52 per cent of the price of Sugar in 1952-53

Whereas the cane price, *vide* Table No. E accounted for nearly 61 per cent of the sugar price in 1951-52, it accounted for nearly 52% of the sugar price in 1952-53, the cane price being reduced in 1952-53 from Re. 1-12-0 per maund to Re. 1-5-0 per maund. The cane price is assumed to be inclusive of the transport charges and commission of the co-operative societies.

Still the cane price was excessive and needed to be reduced to make sugar available at a cheap price.

Cane Price instrumental in the rise of Sugar Price

The following table will show how the increase in the price of cane, which constitutes today nearly 56 per cent of the price of sugar has been ultimately responsible for the rise in the price of sugar, there being little scope for reduction in the profit margin or the manufacturing charges except in the Government revenues or cane prices by improving the yield.

TABLE No. E

Percentages of Cane Cost to Total Price of Sugar from 1949-50 to 1953-54

Year	TOTAL PRICE OF CANE: Price of cane per maund	TOTAL PRICE OF CANE: Total price of cane required for a maund of Sugar	TOTAL PRICE OF CANE: Transport charges for cane required	TOTAL PRICE OF CANE: Co-operative Society's commission	Sugar price	Percentage of cane cost to price of sugar (approx).
1949-50 ...	1 10 0	16 4 0	0 5 3	0 6 9	28 8 0	60%
1950-51 ...	1 12 0	17 8 0	0 5 3	0 6 9	29 12 0	61%
1951-52 ...	1 12 0	17 8 0	0 5 3	0 6 9	29 12 0	61%
1952-53 (Est.) ...	1 5 0	13 2 0	0 5 3	0 7 6	27 0 0	52%
1953-54 (Est.) ..	1 7 0	14 6 0	0 5 3	0 7 6	27 0 0	56% (approx.)

It will be seen that the price of cane in 1950-51 and 1951-52 constituted nearly 61 per cent of the price of sugar, while in 1952-53 it constituted 52% of the price of sugar and in 1953-54 it is expected to constitute 56% of the sugar price.

Break-up of Sugar Price for 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 Seasons

The following table shows the break-up of the price of sugar as estimated by us for 1950-51 and 1951-52 :—

TABLE No. F

† Break-up of the Sugar Price for 1950-51 and 1951-52 seasons (Rs. 29-12-0 per maund of Sugar for E-27 Quality)

Estimated No. of working days .. .. 105 (Estimated)
Estimated Recovery .. .. 10.0% (Estimated)

		Rs. A. P.	Percentage of total price of Sugar (Approx.)
1.	Total price of cane required for the manufacture of one maund of sugar @ Rs. 1–12–0 per maund* for 10 maunds or so ..	17 8 0	59.0
2.	Cess @ annas 3 per maund of cane for 10 maunds	1 14 0	6.3
3.	Transport charges for cane required	0 5 3	..
4.	Co-operative Societies Commission	0 6 9	..
5.	Basic manufacturing expenses ..	1 15 0	..
6.	Additional manufacturing charges..	3 9 10	..
7.	Excise duty	2 12 1**	9.4
8.	Extra Insurance	0 1 3	
9.	Award	0 3 0	
10.	Profit	0 14 9	3.1
		29 15 11	
11.	Reduction on account of molasses ..	0 1 6	
		29 14 5	
12.	Deduction on account of high transport charges, high extra interest on working capital, award, etc. as in 1948–49 price ..	0 6 0	
		29 8 5	
	Grade difference ..	0 4 0	
		29 12 5 or 29 12 0	

** Increased to this amount from 1st March 1950 from Rs. 2-3-3 before.

* Increased from Re. 1-10-0 to Re. 1-12-0 per maund of cane from 1st December 1950.

† The above break-up is our conjectural estimate as no authoritative break-up for 1950-51 season is available. The price for 1950-51 season is fixed on *ad hoc* basis. It is based on the break-up of 1949-50 for U.P. and the cane price of Re. 1-12-0 per maund fixed for 1950-51 season from December 1, 1950. The same break-up holds good for the year 1951-52.

TABLE No. G

Estimated Break-up of the Ex-factory Price of Rs. 27 per maund of Sugar in 1952-53

Estimated No. of working days	113
Estimated Recovery	9.97
Price of cane per maund Rs.	1 5 0

	Rs.	as.	p.	
CANE CHARGES:				
Cane Price @ Re. 1-5-0 per maund for one maund of sugar ..	13	2	0	52.5% (Approx.)
Transport Charges	0	5	3	
Co-operative Society's Commission @ 9 pies per maund of cane..	0	7	6	
GOVERNMENT TAXES:				
Excise Duty @ Rs. 2-12-1 per maund of sugar made	2	12	1	23% (Approx.)
Cane Cess @ 0-3-0 per maund of sugarcane	1	14	0	
Sales Tax on Sugar @ 6 pies per Rupee of sugar	0	13	6	
Additional Excise Duty @ Re 1 per maund of sugar	1	0	0	
Approximate Income-tax, etc. ..	0	12	0	
MANUFACTURING CHARGES	1	2	0	5.5% (Approx.)
SALARIES & WAGES: Including extra charges	3	9	4	14%
OVERHEAD CHARGES & PROFITS	1	4	10	5%
	27	1	6	
Less for molasses	0	1	6	
	27	0	0	100%

CHAPTER 5

COST OF PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN INDIA

A Review of Cost of Production of Sugar during the last 20 years

A review of the prices of sugar during the last 20 years will show that the price of sugar in India is not in parity with the price of sugar in other countries of the world. It is for that reason that though we had an exportable surplus of 2 lakh tons in India in 1951-52 we could not export sugar to foreign countries in spite of all our efforts to subside it by refund of excise duty and cane cess.

A study of the cost of production of sugar during the last 20 years as given in Tables Nos. A and B below will show that till 1951-52 the cane cost had gone up by 500% while the sugar price had gone up by 400%. In 1952-53, when the cane price was reduced to Re. 1-5-0 per maund it may be seen (from Table A in Chapter 4) that the cane price was only annas 5 per maund in 1941-42 and in 1952-53 it was Re. 1-5-0 per maund. It means still it was as high as 400% in 1952-53 over that of 1941-42. While the sugar price in 1941-42 was only Rs. 11-11-0 per maund and it increased to Rs. 30 per maund average in 1952-53, and thus it showed a rise of nearly 300%. Thus while the sugar price increased to 300% in the last 20 years, the cane price was still as high as 400% over 1941-42. (*Vide* Table No. A in Chapter No. 4.) In 1952-53, the price along with transport charges and co-operative societies' commission constituted 52% of the price of sugar.

We had also pointed out in our 1951-52 Annual that an analysis of the balance sheets of sugar factories during 1946-47 showed that the cost of cane worked out to 60% ; Government taxation 16% ; Salaries and Wages 10% ; Manufacturing charges 10% ; and Net profit 4%.

In 1952-53 the cane cost amounted to 52% while it was 61% in 1950-51 and 1951-52. It was about 60% in 1949-50. (*Vide* Table B below.) The Government taxation including Excise, Cess, etc. constituted 23% of the cane price in 1952-53 whereas it was 16% in 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52. The manufacturing charges were estimated at Rs. 14% in 1952-53 whereas they were 13% in 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52.

The position will be clear from Tables A and B below :

TABLE NO. B (*For Table No. A see p. 30*)

Percentage of Various Items to Total Price of Sugar

—	Average for 1932-33 to 1949-50	Average for 1944-45 to 1946-47	1949-50 (Appro .	1950-51 1951-52	1952-53 (Approx.)
Cane Cost (per maund of sugar including Transport, Co-ops. commission)	58%	60%	60%	61%	52%
Govt. Taxation including cane cess, Excise Duty, etc.	14%	16%	16%	16%	23%
Manufacturing Charges ...	15%	10%	8%	7% (approx.)	8%
Salaries and Wages (including bonus, etc.) ...	7%	10%	13%	13%	14%
Net Profit	6%	4%	3%	3%	3%

[*Table A on next page*]

TABLE No. A

Production Costs, Profit, Share of the Governments and Cultivator in the Cost of Production of Sugar for Groups of years (1946-1953)

Seasons	1946-47 to 1948-49				1949-50				1950-51 & 1951-52†				1952-53†			
No of years	3				1				1							
Total sugar produced (Tons)	30,06,000				9,75,400				11,15,0000 (Est.)				13,16,000			
Average per season (Tons)	10,02,000				......				......				......			
Average Recovery per cent	9.88				9.89				......				9.97			
Average duration of season—days	......				91				......				113			
—	Rs.	a.	p.	Percentage to total price of sugar	Rs.	a.	p.	Percentage to total price of sugar	Rs.	a.	p.	Percentage to total price of sugar	Rs.	a.	p.	Percentage to total price of sugar
Price of cane	16	4	0		16	4	0		17	8	0		13	2	0	
Transport of cane	0	3	1	59.64	0	5	3	60.00	0	5	3	61.0	0	5	3	52%
Co-op. Society's Commission	0	5	3		0	6	9		0	6	9		0	7	6	
Prov. Government Cess	1	7	3		1	14	0		1	14	0		1	14	0	
Excise Duty	2	9	6	16.89	2	12	1	16.0	2	12	1	16.0	3	12	0	23%
Salaries & Wages	2	11	9	9.74	3	12	10	13.0	3	12	10	13.0	3	9	4	
Manufacturing charges (less Molasses realisation)	2	7	4	10.53	1	13	6	...	...			...	1	0	6	14%
Net Profit (Est. by Govt.)	0	14	6	3.20	0	14	9	3.0	0	14	9	3.0	1	8	0	
Approximate Income-taxes	0	11	3	**	...			...	...			...	...			
Packing Bags	0	8	1	‡	...			...	...			...	...			
Total Price Average	28	2	0		28	8	0		29	12	0		27	0	0	

** Percentage included in Government taxation in heads Excise duty, Cane cess, etc.
‡ Percentage included in manufacturing cost.
† Figures are provisional and estimated by us. No authoritative break-up is available as the prices for 1950-51, for 1951-52 and 1952-53 are fixed on *ad hoc* basis.

Sugar Price Rise not extraordinarily high

The rise in the price of sugar in recent years is, however, not extraordinarily high as compared with that of other commodities like wheat, rice, and sugarcane. It will be observed from Table No. 38 in the section "Sugar Industry at a Glance" that while the prices of essential commodities have gone up by 6 to 8 times as compared with 1939, the increase in the price of sugar has been only about 250 per cent in February 1953 since 1939. Besides it will be seen that in comparison with the rise in prices of other agricultural production, the increase in the price of sugar is the lowest. The following figures will show the increase in prices in respect of certain commodities in February 1953 over August 1939 :—

TABLE No. C

Rise in Prices of Commodities in comparison to Sugar

Commodity	Rise in Prices in February 1953 over August 1939
Wheat	800%
Rice	600%
Sugarcane	300%
Gur	175%
Sugar	250%

But, here it is necessary to point out that the increase in the price of sugar will show a material fall if we took into consideration the additional taxation in the form of excise duty and cess during recent years. Sugar is one of the most highly taxed food articles in the country at the present time, the total taxation in respect of excise duty working out to 10.5 per cent, to say nothing of the increase of 7.0 per cent on account of the provincial cess, and also sales tax on sugar.

Burden of State Cess on Consumer

Another element which goes to increase the cost of sugar production is the cess collected by State Governments of U.P. and Bihar at the rate of annas 3 per maund of cane, which works out to an approximate increase of Re. 1-14-0 per maund of sugar. If the cess is abolished, the price of sugar can be brought down by that much amount.

Burden of Government Taxation and Cane Cost

Apart from the price of cane and State cess on cane, which constitute a very large proportion of the price of sugar, the Co-operative

Societies commission of Re. 0-0-9 per maund and transport charges of cane have also to be reckoned with, and in addition to this, there is the burden of the excise duty which works out to Rs. 2-12-0 per maund of sugar. The share of the Government, Central and States, in the price of sugar is constituted by the Provincial cess at Re. 1-14-0 per maund of sugar and Rs. 2-12-0 excise duty and other taxes such as sales tax and income-tax. From Table No. B on page 34 of our 1951-52 Sugar Annual it will be evident that the average percentage of the Government taxation was 14 per cent of the price of sugar in 1932-33 to 1949-50, 16 per cent in 1944-45 to 1946-47, 16 per cent in 1949-50 and works out to about 16 per cent in 1950-51.

It will be seen that the Excise duty per cwt. has increased from Re. 1-5-0 in 1934 to Rs. 2 in 1937 and to Rs. 3-12-0 in 1940-50, an increase of over 200 per cent and the cane cess has increased from Re. 0-5-0 per maund of sugar in 1937-38, to annas 0-10-0 in 1943-44, to Re. 1-14-0 in 1949-50. Both of these today constitute nearly 17 per cent of the price of sugar and serve to keep the price of sugar, along with other factors, very high, and its burden is constantly felt by the consumer, particularly when he realises that the price of sugar in some other countries of the world like Brazil, Cuba and Soviet Russia is reported to be lower.

This high taxation also checks consumption of sugar, and it needs reduction.

Manufacturing Charges not capable of Much Reduction

A close study of the Tables Nos. A and B will show that manufacturing expenses during recent years are lower than in earlier years of pre-war days, in spite of the high cost of chemicals, fuels, etc., and are definitely not capable of further reduction. The manufacturing charges were on an average 14 per cent of the price of sugar during the period 1932-33 to 1949-50, 10 per cent of the price of sugar during the period of 1944-45 to 1946-47, and today they constitute approximately about 5.5% of the total price of sugar, as against 8 per cent in 1949-50. The manufacturing expenses cannot be reduced appreciably any further unless there is a suitable development of the qualities of cane, e.g. early ripening varieties, ratoon, etc. in proper proportions. Unless this is made possible, the crushing period cannot be extended and it must be appreciated that shorter the period of crushing, the higher are the manufacturing expenses.

Reduction of Profit not possible

It will be observed from Tables Nos. A and B that the net profit allowed by the Government while computing the price of sugar is very small and it is impossible to effect any reduction therein. In fact, a larger profit would have to be allowed to enable the manufacturer to lay by suitable reserves, to provide for adequate depreciation and renewal of machinery, which is available at highly inflated prices

and to give fair return to investors in the industry. From Table No. B it will be evident that the net profit allowed to the manufacturer was on an average 6 per cent in 1932-33 to 1949-50, 4 per cent in 1944-45 to 1946-47, 3 per cent in 1949-50, and is estimated to be also 3 per cent in 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53.

The profit margin throughout the period of control of the industry was maintained on the pre-war level at 10 per cent on the block, as was recommended by the Tariff Board of 1937. The Tariff Board, 1937, had also observed that out of 10 per cent on the block, the industry would be able to retain 8 per cent, leaving 2 per cent towards taxation. For the purpose of the calculation of the price, the gross block for an average sugar factory was taken at Rs. 18 lakhs. Therefore the net profit allowed to a sugar factory was Rs. 1,80,000. Even today when the price of sugar is over 300 per cent of the price in 1937, no increase is allowed in the profit margin which, it will be seen from the previous tables, remains at about 3 per cent of the total cost, and whatever the benefit from the increased price of sugar, has mainly gone to the cane-growers and the workers.

Sugar Industry not profiteering

Apart from the necessity of allowing a suitable margin of profit to the factories in order to enable them to give a fair return to the investors and to attract further capital for the purpose of further development of the industry, the data given in the paragraph above would certainly be useful in dispelling the wrong impression which seems to have been created in the minds of many that the sugar industry has been profiteering in recent years, due largely to the constant increase in the price of sugar, which doubtless throws a larger burden on the pockets of the consumer.

A glance at the above tables would, however, show that the high prices of sugar are due principally to the high prices of cane (in common with other agricultural commodities) the profits of which go to the cultivator, and Government due to the high rates of taxation in the form of excise duty, cane cess, sales tax on sugar, etc. A part of the high price can also be explained by the constantly increasing wage bill. The present high price of sugar, as will appear from an unbiased study of the situation, *is not due to the high profits made by the industry, nor indeed due to the inefficiency of the industry.*

As a matter of fact, a study of these tables will show that *the sugar industry has not been receiving even that margin of profit as was considered reasonable by the Tariff Board,* and the consequence is that a large number of factories have not been able to build up adequate reserves for repairs and renewals of the plant and machinery, particularly at the existing high prices, and this in turn militates against the possibility of factories obtaining the latest machinery and devices for improving the technical efficiency of the plants. The Tariff Boards

of 1937, 1946 and 1947 have also admitted that they were satisfied with the actual technical efficiency achieved by the sugar factories in India. Table 39 in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance" in this Annual gives a comparative study of the technical efficiency of sugar factories in India as compared to other countries of the world.

Table No. D

Capital and Net Block of a few Sugar Companies, and Dividends since 1945 †

Name of Sugar Factory		Paid-up Capital with Debentures* Rs. lakhs	Net Block Rs. lakhs	Dividends %							
				1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Balarampur	...	14	37	Nil	2½	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	20	Nil
*Basti	...	12	47	20	15	12	12½	6¾	6¼	10	10
Belsund	...	19	31	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	Nil	Nil	8⅓	10
Belapur	...	...	...	16	...	24	...	16¾	25	2⅜	...
Bharat	...	15	...	10	7½	7½	7½	7½	10	15	15
Buland	...	34	39	20	Nil	20	20	7	7½	7	7½
*Carew	...	32	130	15	12½	Nil	6¼	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cawnpore	...	15	96	15	15	15	15	15	20	...	20
Champarun	...	18	60	20	15	12½	13½	13¾	15	15	20
Durbhanga	...	26	51	Nil	5	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	...	Nil
*Deoria	...	6	19	Nil	Nil	...	...	6	5	...	5
*Mysore	...	22	95	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
*Nawabganj	...	12	48	15	15	15	...	Nil	...	Nil	5
New Savan	...	11	36	7½	Nil	5	5	5	5	6¼	5
*New India	...	8	26	...	...	...	...	...	10	25	25
Punjab	...	...	...	15	...	12	6	Nil	...	...	...
Purtabpore	...	9	...	7½	7½	Nil	6	Nil	10	20	10
*Ramnugger	...	17	44	10	10	10	9	...	7½	6	...
Raza	...	20	45	25	Nil	10	25	6	10	12½	7½
*Ryam	...	8	24	10	10	15	6¼	6¼	15	25	10
*Samastipur	...	12	36	3¾	3¾	5	6	6	10	20	10
*Shree Sitaram	...	8	27	10	7½	5	6¼	6¼	10	15	10
*Sitalpur	...	10	24	2½	Nil	...	...	...	Nil	5	4
*South Bihar	...	7	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Upper Ganges	...	8	71	...	...	20	17½	17½	17½	20	20

* Only those marked with asterisks include Debentures.

† *Vide* Indian Finance, September 5, 1953.

Sugar Plants in India getting obsolete for lack of renewals

In this context, we would like to point out one important factor which would militate against any great improvement in technical efficiency of factories in years to come. From Table No. 26 in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance" it will be evident that a bulk of the sugar machinery in this country was installed in 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35. Out of total machinery of Rs. 16 crores imported in India till 1952-53 since 1932-33 about Rs. 6 crores worth of machinery was set up in the first 3 years till 1934-35. By now, the factories wherein such machinery was set up had a run of about 19 to 20 years and during this period they have not had much opportunity of replacement and renewals of their machinery.

Cane Transport Cost increased and must be lowered

One peculiarity of the sugar industry in India is its greater dependence on the gate-cane, i.e. cane grown within a radius of 15 miles from the factory, than on railborne cane. In the absence of gate-cane which is usually carried to factories by carts, lorries, etc., cane is borne by railway. The factories usually prefer gate-cane to railborne cane, as the cane by railway takes longer time to arrive, it gets dried, and its sucrose content becomes consequently less. Factories thus prefer gate-cane to railborne cane, as it is better in quality, more economical in cost and more regular in supply. In the absence of such gate-cane, most of the factories are forced to depend on railborne cane which requires greater freight, which is more costly and less superior in quality. From Table No. 21, it will be observed that nearly 60 per cent of the cane in Bihar and U.P., 99 per cent of the cane in Bombay Deccan, and 98 per cent of the cane crushed in Madras, is gate-cane. In order to facilitate the availability of such more economical and better quality cane to the factories, it is imperative that there should be better roads and better means of communication in the factory zones. It is also necessary that in view of the ideal of increased production at lower cost, cultivation of cane in factory zones should be encouraged. The State Governments can do a lot by improving the means of communication and by building *pucca* roads from the factories to the fields by devoting a portion of the income from cane cess.

As sufficient quantities of gate-cane are not available and as the factories are to depend on railborne cane, it is essential that cane supplies from distant areas are encouraged by a reasonable reduction in the freight, reduction in the loss of time and reasonable increase in wagons as well as in the free time allowed to factories for loading and unloading, so that no hardship is caused. In this connection, it is pertinent to note that since October 1948, the railway freight for a 12-ton wagon which was Rs. 11 was increased to Rs. 21, for an 18-ton wagon which was Rs. 12 was increased to Rs. 32, for a 27-ton wagon which was Rs. 19 was increased to Rs. 48, thus adding to the cost of production of sugar. In 1951, there was a further increase.

500 per cent Increase in Freight Rates in 1953 since September 1948 affects Sugar Production and Cost

With effect from 1st July 1953, the N.E. Railway and the E. Railway announced further increase in the freight rates on sugarcane. This is the third increase during the last five years since September 1948 and the incidence of the rates announced is 500% more than the rates obtaining in September 1948. Even compared to the last rates, the incidence of the new rates is higher by 60%.

The September 1948 freight rates amounted to 5½ pies per maund of cane while the October 1948 rates, introduced with effect from 1st October 1948, amounted to an actual incidence of Re. 0-1-9 per maund of cane which was 300% more than the previous rate of 5½ pies per maund.

From 1st July 1953 the freight rates were further revised and raised and the actual incidence of the new rates was of the order of Re. 0-2-9 per maund of cane on an average. This amounted to 62% increase over the rates in October 1948 and about 500% increase over September 1948 rates.

With the introduction of new rates in force with effect from 1st July 1953, the cost of production of sugar is expected to go up by Re. 0-1-0 to Re. 0-4-0 per maund of cane (or from Re. 0-10-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund of sugar). The allowance on rail cane will have thus to be increased by at least Re. 0-1-0 per maund or in other words the rail cane price will have to be reduced from Re. 1-5-0 to Re. 1-4-0 per maund, *and if this is not done, with a view to maintain supplies of cane to mills, the factories will be induced to confine themselves to gate cane only, thus reducing sugar production in the next seasons 1953-54 and 1954-55.*

Freight Rates must go down

The railway rates for the movement of sugar have been increased several times in the last few years. It passes one's comprehension as to what has happened to justify such abnormal increases in the rates for movement of sugar which were revised only as late as in October 1948. Sugar is no longer an article of luxury as it is apparent from its increasing consumption. The percentage of sugar consumers has steadily increased and sugar forms an essential part of their diet. Therefore, unless the concessional rates are restored, consumers will be required to pay higher prices for sugar. Incidentally, it is also contrary to the Government's policy of bringing down prices, for which various measures, like restriction on credit, have been adopted. It would be, therefore, wise for the Railway Board and the various Railway Administrations to reconsider the matter and restore the concessional freight rates on sugar.

It should also be appreciated that in sugar, there is no longer a seller's market, and buyer's market is now apparent since the beginning of 1952.

Co-operative Societies' Commission

This is still another item in the cost of production of sugar which goes to increase the price of sugar. Even the Tariff Board of 1950 suggested the abolition of the commission and recommended the societies to secure the needed finance for cane development from the income of the cane cess.

The following is the statement of cane supplied by Co-operative Societies in U.P. and Bihar from 1947-48 and the rate of commission (Table No. E).

TABLE NO. E

Figures of Quantity in Crore maunds

Season		Quantity of Cane Supplied		Rate of Commission per maund	
		U.P.	Bihar	U.P.	Bihar
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1947–48	..	14.2	1.30	0 0 3	0 0 3
1948–49	..	12.2	1.61	0 0 9	0 0 7½
1949–50	..	....	....	0 0 9	0 0 7½
1950–51	..	....	2.7†	0 0 9	0 0 9
1951–52	..	....	3.6‡	0 0 9	0 0 9
1952–53	..	....	....	....	0 0 9

† This is about 45.96% of the total supply of cane to the sugar factories.
‡ This is about 40% of the entire supply of cane to the factories which is estimated at 7.9 crore maunds.

Sales Tax on Sugar in U.P. & Bihar

Besides, with effect from 1st April 1949, sales tax at the rate of Re. 0-0-2 per rupee was levied in U.P. It was a single-point tax payable by mills in U.P. and exporters thereof. No rebate as in the past was allowed on quantities exported outside the State. Till 1952 a rebate of half of the tax was permitted on quantities exported. In 1953, as a result of the judgment of the Supreme Court, the consumer State was alone entitled to levy sales tax on sugar. In Bihar, however, sales tax was levied in the 1949-50 season at the rate of 3 pies per rupee. Lately in 1953, the decision of the Supreme Court has changed the position so far as the right of the State to levy sales tax when sugar is exported outside the State for consumption in other States, which alone is considered entitled to recover sales tax.

In the "Sugar Industry at a Glance" section we have given an up-to-date note on this subject to which we invite reference.

Labour Charges going up and Productivity going down

The go-slow tactics especially in an industry like sugar in which the raw material involved is of an extremely perishable nature are

extremely disastrous. In our zeal to improve the lot of the workers, we must see that labour is equally responsive in increasing productivity. It will thus be better to think of measures to improve the lot of the workers on the basis of productivity so that the go-slow tactics of the labour will no more tend to affect production and labour will be able to put in its best efforts to secure better wages.

Shares of Government, Cultivators, Workers and Manufacturers in Total Value of Sugar Production (1949-50 to 1952-53)

As per Table B in Chapter 5 in this Annual and Table 4-B in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance", the shares of Government, cultivators, workers and the manufacturers in the total value of sugar production since 1949-50 to 1952-53 are as follows. Figures for previous years are already given in our 1951-52 Annual to which we invite reference (Chapter on Cost of Sugar Production) :—

TABLE NO. F

Estimated Shares of Government, Cultivators, Manufacturers and Workers (1949-50 to 1952-53)

Items of Cost	1949-50		1950-51		1951-52		1952-53	
	P.C.	Rs. Crores	P.C.	Rs. Crores	P.C.	Rs. Crores	P.C.	Rs. Crores
Government Share (Taxation) ...	16%	11.16	16%	14.1	16%	18.8	23%	22.8
Cultivators' Share ...	60%	45.6	61%	53.7	61%	72.0	52%	51.5
Workers' Share ...	13%	9.88	13%	11.4	13%	15.3	14%	13.9
Manufacturers' Share ...	3%	2.28	3%	2.6	3%	3.5	3%	12.9

The estimated value of sugar production, as per Table No. 4-B in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance" in 1949-50 was Rs. 76 crores, in 1950-51 it was Rs. 88 crores, in 1951-52 it was Rs. 118 crores and in 1952-53 it was Rs. 99 crores.

CHAPTER 6

PROTECTION

Brief History of Protection to the Sugar Industry

India was importing almost all her requirements of sugar from foreign countries especially from Java to the tune of one million tons annually valued at about Rs. 15 crores till 1931-32. With a view to develop the sugar industry in the country, the Government of India decided to grant tariff protection to this Indian Industry. For this purpose, the Sugar Industry Protection Act was passed in 1932. The year was memorable in the history of the Indian sugar industry, for it is since this year that the history of modern sugar industry can be said to have begun. Protection was guaranteed for an initial period of 14 years ending 31st March 1946.

In the Sugar Industry Protection Act, 1932, a statutory provision was made providing for an enquiry to be held before 31st March 1938 so as to enable the Government to determine what measures should be adopted for the remaining period of 8 years. It was also provided that if at any time during the currency of the Act, it was found that foreign sugar was being imported in India at a price which was likely to render the protective duty ineffective, Government should have power to levy additional offsetting duties on imported sugar. Accordingly, the revenue duty which was Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. was converted into a protective duty of Rs. 7-4-0 plus a surcharge of 25 per cent of this protective duty, i.e. Re. 1-13-0 per cwt. The surcharge of 25 per cent of the import duty served as an extra protection to the indigenous sugar industry which began to develop very rapidly. The vacuum pan factories increased to 57 in 1932-33 and 112 in 1933-34 from only 29 in 1930-31. But this resulted into a serious fall in the customs revenue from Rs. 10 crores in 1930-31 to Rs. 2 crores in 1933-34. It was also found that the benefit of protection was reaped entirely by factory-owners and not by the cane-growers for whose benefit the protective scheme had been primarily devised.

So the Government reviewed the whole position in 1934 and decided on a two-fold line of action to neutralise extra protection enjoyed by the factories, to benefit the growers and to increase the Government revenue which had suffered. It took the following measures :—

(1) Imposition of excise duty on factory-produced sugar at Re. 1-5-0 per cwt. which reduced the amount of protection from Rs. 9-1-0 to Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt. This enabled Government to recoup a part of the revenue lost by protection.

(2) The Central Government passed legislation enabling the Provincial Governments to enforce a minimum price to be paid by factories to the cane-grower.

The Finance Act, 1937, raised the import duty from Rs. 9-1-0 to Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt. and increased the excise duty from Re. 1-5-0 to Rs. 2 per cwt. and this reduced the amount of protection from Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. which was the amount recommended by the Tariff Board. This duty was to expire on 31st March 1938. Towards the end of 1937, Government appointed a Tariff Board to inquire and report as to what amount of protection should be granted to the industry.

The Tariff Board in its report submitted in December 1937 recommended that a protective duty of Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. should be levied for a period of eight years ending 31st March 1946. Pending Government's decision on the Board's report, the then-existing duty of Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. was extended by one year from 1st April to 31st March 1939.

In the meantime, the price of imported sugar had gone up to some extent. Moreover, in 1938, the Governments of U.P. and Bihar had taken extensive measures to exercise control over the sugar industry by imposing a cess on cane supplied to factories and had decided to enforce minimum price regulations more rigidly than in the past. The Government of India took account of all these changes and decided to extend protection by two years ending on 31st March 1941 as follows :—

(1) The amount of protective duty was fixed at Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt., i.e. 8 annas per cwt. less than that recommended by the Board.

(2) Government proposed that a fresh inquiry should be held in 1940 so as to enable them to decide what amount of protection should be given after 31st March 1941.

In March 1940, the excise duty on factory sugar was increased to Rs. 3 from Rs. 2 by one rupee per cwt. and to offset this, the total import duty (protective duty plus excise duty) was raised from Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 9-12-0 per cwt.

In April 1942, a revenue surcharge of 20 per cent on the import duty was imposed and the total duty was thereby raised to Rs. 11-11-2 per cwt. This duty was continued from time to time without a fresh enquiry until 31st March 1947. When the Tariff Board held a summary inquiry in February 1947,* the Board recommended that

(1) the then existing protection should be continued for a further period of two years ending 31st March 1949, and

(2) a Tariff Board inquiry should be instituted during the latter half of 1948.

In the first instance, the protective duty was continued by the Government till the 31st March 1948 and later on by another order till 31st March 1949.

In April 1948, the Government referred the case of the industry for continuance of protection to the Tariff Board for investigation. An

* Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Editor of this *Annual*, was associated with this inquiry as a Technical Adviser to the Indian Tariff Board in 1947.

inquiry was held in December 1948 and the Tariff Board recommended that

(1) protection should be continued for a period of two years ending 31st March 1950, and

(2) suggested a detailed inquiry at the beginning of 1950 in order to determine the quantum of protection, if any, that would be necessary after the 31st March 1951.

After referring the matter to the Central Legislative Assembly for consideration, Government continued protection to the industry for a further period of one year, i.e. till 31st March 1950.

On the 1st of June 1949, by a special resolution, the Government of India asked the Tariff Board to make a comprehensive inquiry into the conditions governing the continuance of protective duty on sugar beyond 31st March 1950. Subsequently, the Board was asked to inquire into the working of the Indian Sugar Syndicate. The inquiry was undertaken in December 1949 and the Tariff Board reported that Protective Duty should be abolished. The Government agreed and protection was withdrawn from 1st April 1950.

Revenue Duty replaces Protective Duty from 1st April 1950

Accordingly a clause in the Finance Bill, 1950, provided that the existing protective duty on sugar, which lapsed on March 31, 1950, was converted into a revenue duty after that date and was levied and collected at the same rate as at present. This revenue duty was Rs. 12-9-7 per cwt., till 28-2-1951. After 1st March 1951 it was increased to Rs. 13-2-0 per cwt. as a result of extra surcharge of 5 per cent on the rate of import duty. From 6th November 1952, the duty was Rs. 14-13-6 per cwt., and was reduced to Rs. 7 per cent from 22nd June 1953, *vide* Tables Nos. 14 & 15 in "The Sugar Industry at a Glance".

Additional Excise Duty from 6-11-1952 to 1-11-1953

Additional Excise Duty of Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. was levied on all sugar (excluding palmyra and khandsari) since November 6, 1952, for the purpose of raising a revenue of Rs. 3 crores to offset losses on previous year's sugar production. It was abolished from 1-11-1953.

CHAPTER 7

CANE CESS AND EXPENDITURE ON CANE DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

Cane Cess goes to increase Price of Sugar

A review of sugar prices in recent years at once suggests the great necessity of a reduction in the price, both because it operates as a hardship on the consumer and retards the consumption of sugar which is the very basis of sugar economy. It further creates difficulties in export of

sugar to various neighbouring countries like the Middle East, Persian Gulf Ports, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan who are unable to get their requirements from India due to the high price of Indian sugar. One of the elements which goes to raise the price of Indian sugar is sugarcane cess. This along with the Excise duty which works out at Rs. 2-12-0 per maund, Co-operative Society's commission of Re. 0-0-9 per maund and the increasing and increased price of cane serves to keep the price of Indian sugar at a very high level and the burden of increased price is constantly felt by the consumer when he realises that the price of sugar in some of the countries of the world like Brazil, Cuba, Soviet Russia, Formosa, etc. is reported to be lower. If the price of Indian sugar is to be reduced and brought in parity with world prices it is imperative that not only there should be greater effort to improve yield but also such superfluous items like cane cess in the price of sugar should be removed, because we are convinced that the sugarcane cess though collected for the ostensible purpose of cane development has in many cases gone to swell the State revenues. If the cess is abolished, the price of sugar can further be brought down by Re. 1-14-0. If it is reduced from Re. 0-3-0 per maund to Re. 0-1-6 per maund, the price of sugar can be brought down by Re. 0-15-0 per maund.

Only a portion of Cane Cess devoted to Cane Development

Cane cess has been levied by the State Governments with a view to utilise the income recovered from it for sugarcane development and research. But a glance at the collections made from cess and the expenditure by respective States on cane development, as detailed in Table No. A, given hereafter, will show that major portions of the income have gone to swell the general revenues of the respective States and only a portion has been utilised for cane development.

State-Aid to Research not adequate

From the very beginning Sugarcane research in India has been financed both by the Provincial and Central Governments. The Tariff Board of 1930 laid very great stress on the need for development and research and pointed out that without it the whole purpose of the scheme of protection was likely to be delayed, if not defeated. Indeed, they regarded research *as almost a condition precedent to protection*. The 1937 Tariff Board emphasized the urgency of the research work and stated, " we are convinced that the only hope of the industry *being able to compete on equal terms with other countries is a reduction in the cost of raw material* ", and strongly recommended that the allotment from the excise fund should be raised from 1 anna to 3 annas per cwt. The Tariff Board of 1947 (on which the editor of this *Annual* had the honour of being associated as Technical Adviser) also endorsed the recommendations of the Sugar Panel asking the Government to maintain the grant to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee at 4 annas per cwt. On this basis, it was estimated that a grant of Rs. 50 lakhs would be made available every year to the Central Sugarcane Committee.

TABLE NO. A

Statement showing the Rate of Cess, Total Income from Cess and Expenditure on Cane Development and Research

Year	U. P. (a)			BIHAR (a)			BOMBAY			MYSORE		
	Rate of cess per maund of cane	Total Income from cess (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure on Cane Development Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)	Rate of cess per maund of cane	Total Income from cess (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure on Cane Development Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)	Rate of cess per maund of cane	Actual Income from cess (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure on Cane Development Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)	Rate of cess per maund of cane	Total Income from cess (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure on Cane Development Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)
1944-45 ...	0 1 0	111.92	2.57	0 1 0	7.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1945-46 ...	0 1 0	93.63	1.93	0 1 0	18.05	8.07	...	...	...	...	...	...
1946-47 ...	0 1 0	78.00	1.17	0 1 0	35.10	9.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...
1947-48 ...	0 3 0	185.33	...	0 2 0	24.57	11.43	...	...	Nil	0 3 6*	...	...
1948-49 ...	0 3 0	298.78	37.8	0 2 0	63 17	14.378	0 3 0	Nil	Nil	0 3 6*	12.0	...
1949-50 ...	0 3 0	205 38	41.4	0 3 0	61.12 (b)	14.2 (b)	0 3 0	97.52‡	3.0	0 3 6*	...	...
1950-51 ...	0 3 0	310.00	41.28	0 3 0	125.66 (b)	18.86 (b)	0 3 0 (d)	46 54 (c)	1.98 (c)	0 3 6*	...	...
1951-52 ...	0 3 0	323.00	36.93	0 3 0	102.86 (b)	59.32 (b)	5 0 0	39.75 (c)	24.49 (c)	0 3 6*	...	...
1952-53 ...	0 3 0	...	...	0 3 0			(per ton)	50.5 (c)	53.38 (c)		...	...
1953-54 ...	...	...	...	...			do.	42.0 (Est.)	47.81 (c)		...	...

* At the rate of Rs. 6 per ton of cane. It was levied for the first time in 1947-48, and continued since then.

(a) According to the Tariff Board, on the basis of figures received from the Cane Commissioner of U.P. and Bihar, the total proceeds of cess since 1938-39 to 1948-49 for a period of ten years amounted to Rs. 841.0 lakhs in the U.P. and Rs. 297.0 lakhs in Bihar. Of this amount the sum spent by the U.P. Government on cane development was Rs. 172 lakhs and by the Bihar Government Rs. 145 lakhs. This works out only to 30 per cent of the total amount of cess collected by the Governments concerned (*vide* M. P. Gandhi's Sugar *Annual*, 1949).

‡ *Vide* letter dated 27-6-1953 from Cane Commissioner, U.P.

(b) *Vide* Cane Commissioner, Bihar.

(c) *Vide* Finance Department Letter No. 7809/33/59946-XII, dated 24-3-1953, Bombay. 1953-54 figure is as per Budget.

(d) Revised to Rs. 5 per ton with effect from 1st April 1951.

In 1948-49, the grant was, however, again reduced from 4 annas to 1 anna of excise duty on sugar per cwt. and it fell to about Rs. 10 lakhs. Besides this annual grant, the Central Government also sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 125 lakhs. Of this, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was set aside for the erection of a suitable building at Lucknow for the Institute of Sugar Technology and the balance of Rs. 75 lakhs was allocated to the provinces for carrying out a five-year programme of development commencing from 1948-49, the Central Grant of Rs. 75 lakhs being supplemented by Rs. 133.19 lakhs by Provincial Grants. The total grant for the 5-year plan was Rs. 208 lakhs. Thus the average annual expenditure on development programme was estimated by the Tariff Board, 1950, at Rs. 42 lakhs.

Expenditure on Research must be increased

It will be evident from Table No. B on p. 46 that the total expenditure for research has increased from Rs. 32,898 in 1944-45 to Rs. 11 lakhs in 1945-46, to Rs. 11.5 lakhs in 1946-47, and it decreased to Rs. 10.65 lakhs in 1947-48 and it again increased to Rs. 31.3 lakhs in 1948-49. It had been Rs. 26.3 lakhs in 1949-50, Rs. 29.4 lakhs in 1950-51 and is estimated at Rs. 33.2 lakhs in 1951-52. In 8 years from 1944-45 only about Rs. 155 lakhs are spent on research. This works out to an average of about Rs. 19.5 lakhs per year.

It is important to see what this expenditure on research works out per acre in India in comparison to the expenditure by other countries of the world. *The land under sugarcane in India being about 40 lakh acres, this works out to less than annas 8 per acre in India as against Rs. 12 per acre spent by Hawaii sugarcane on research, Rs. 3 per acre by Java, and Rs. 3 per acre by Japan.* It is such enormous expenditure on research by foreign countries that accounts, among other things, for the superiority of sugar industry in respective countries outside.

We are convinced that greater expenditure on research is vital and urgently necessary for the development of the sugar industry in India so that it is able to withstand competition in due time from countries like Indonesia, Cuba, Formosa, and Philippines, which are more advantageously situated due to climatic, geographical and other considerations.

In this relation we invite reference to Table No. 23 in "The Sugar Industry at a Glance" in this *Annual.* It will show what leeway we have still to make to increase acre-yield. Cane yield has remained stagnant at an average of 14 tons to 15 tons per acre even after Coimbatore varieties were introduced four decades ago (Table No. 9 in "The Sugar Industry at a Glance").

We have repeatedly stressed that *sugar is really produced in the fields and not in the factories.* As long as this fundamental fact is not properly recognised and translated into action by intensification of research and its increasing application to the field, for improvement in the yield per acre and its sucrose content which would result in high

recovery, it would be difficult to bring down the high pri... of Indian sugar to a level which would be competitive in the world's markets.

We have strongly emphasized this fact at length in our *Annual* (Sugar *Annual*, 1950). In this context, it is pertinent to note that the price of Indian sugar which is Rs. 27 per maund is found to be too high in comparison with the ruling price of Rs. 21 per maund for sugar in the world markets or Rs. 20 per maund of Cuba sugar.

Curtailment on Expenditure on Research, a False Economy

A glance at the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, publication, " Agricultural Situation in India ", for April 1949 (pp. 58-59) will show that the *per capita expenditure on agriculture by the Central as well as Provincial Governments (agriculture being a provincial subject) in 1949-50, was only Re. 0-1-6 (Central) and Re. 0-9-6 (Provincial), a total of Re. 0-11-0 per head on an average. This compares with Rs. 77 in the U.S.A. (1943-44), Rs. 20 in Canada (1943) and Rs. 2 in U.K. (1945-46).* We draw the attention of the Government of India in regard to this point to show that the expenditure on agriculture generally has been negligible.

We feel that it would be reasonable for the Government of India to spend larger portions from the revenue of about Rs. 7 crores which annually accrue to them from the Excise Duty, for an overall improvement and efficiency of sugarcane cultivation, which can only be achieved at the earliest date by comprehensive research work.

We feel that it would be a false economy to curtail expenditure on research, particularly when we see that the sugar industry in other countries of the world, namely Java, Cuba, Philippines, etc. has been able to achieve its present status only by comprehensive research work carried on effectively over a number of years at a cost of enormous expenditure.

We therefore urge with all the emphasis at our command upon the Government of India the necessity of carrying out research work of a practical character with a view to bring down the cost of production of sugarcane and sugar in the country, to lighten the burden on the consumers all over the country and assist the people to obtain larger quantities of sugar for their consumption, and thus help the industry to maintain production of sugar (to cater to the requirements of the people) at the level of 16 lakh tons, or to produce a little more, if economic conditions in the country improve as a sequel to the implementation of the Five-Year Plan.

TABLE No. B

*** Statement showing the Annual Expenditure of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee from its normal Funds (1946-47 to 1952-53)**

Item	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES INCURRED IN						
	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
A. Grants for Research							
1. Agricultural Schemes ...	3,06,597	3,86,268	4,29,760	6,97,617	8,04,020	9,95,434	Not Available
2. Technological Schemes ...	41,788	72,106	69,971	89,427	71,465	1,07,718	
B. Grants for Maintenance of Indian Institute of Sugar Technology	4,14,806	5,04,092	6,20,508	6,61,869	6,85,626	6,99,300	
C. Grants for Subsidising Current Development Schemes	1,60,854	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	
D. Administration of Indian Central Sugarcane Committee	96,403	98,194	1.48,024	1,55,883	1,62,121	1,76,800	
E. Miscellaneous	63,354	5,094	39,015	6,008	13,177	25,450	
Total Expenditure from Normal Funds ...	10,83,802	10,65,754	13,07,278	16,10,804	17,36,409	20,04,702	...
Other Expenditure from Separate Grants							
1. Expenditure from Special Grant of Rs. 75 lakhs for 5-year development Schemes ...	68,977	...	7,50,642	10,14,336	11,78,416	13,11,116	
2. Expenditure from Special Grant of Rs. 50 lakhs for the establishment of the Bhadruk Institutes	...	...	10,67,398	...	27,812		
Grand Total ...	11,52,779	10,65,754	31,25,318	26,25,140	29,42,637	33,15,818	N. A.

* *Vide* letter dated 26-10-1951 from the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, Ref. F.90(20)51-6382.

CHAPTER 8

BY-PRODUCTS OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Production of Molasses in 1951-52 & 1952-53

The production of molasses in India decreased in 1952-53 and it was as stated previously in Chapter I on Sugar Production, 5.085 lakh tons as against 5.984 lakh tons in 1951-52. The State-wise figures of production of molasses are given in Table No. 6 in Chapter I on Sugar Production.

From Table 25 in the " Sugar Industry at a Glance " the figures of production of molasses show that the record production was reached in the year 1939-40 when the production was of 6.27 lakh tons. But it may be noted that these figures relate to India undivided before partition. In recent years after partition the record production was in the year 1951-52.

Production of Molasses in 1951-52 in U.P.

The total production of molasses, from 29 sugar mills on broad gauge and 37 on meter gauge, was 93,40,700 maunds in 1951-52 as against 56,41,500 maunds in 1950-51. Out of this, 41,15,548 maunds of molasses were consumed by power alcohol distilleries in U.P. in 1951-52 as against 31,97,174 maunds in the previous season. Out of the surplus molasses 3,19,007 maunds was sold to trade and 1,48,000 maunds was supplied to distilleries outside U.P.

Production of Power Alcohol in India

According to the report of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry of the Government of India for the year 1952-53, the production of power alcohol in India in 1952 was 77.5 lakh gallons as against an installed capacity for 128 lakh gallons.

Power Alcohol Production in U.P. in 1951-52

The production of power alcohol in U.P. increased from 4.44 lakh bulk gallons in 1946-47 to 52.34 lakh bulk gallons in 1951-52. The total capacity of the 12 distilleries in the U.P. was about 1.3 crore bulk gallons per year. The sale of power alcohol has now been completely banned and the entire State of U.P. excluding the districts of Rampur and Tehsils of Moradabad, Thakurdwara, Hasanpur and Sambhal in Moradabad district, has been brought under the orbit of the Power Alcohol and Petrol Mixture Scheme.

Production of Power Alcohol Products in U.P. in 1950-51 and 1951-52

There were 12 power alcohol producing distilleries in U.P. and the production of dehydrated alcohol and head products in 1950-51 was

43,12,176.1 B.G. and 11,02,554 B.G. while the production in 1951-52 was 52,34,025 B.G. and 17,05,998.4 B.G. It may be observed that the production of alcohol showed an appreciable increase in 1951-52 over 1950-51. (B.G. means bulk gallons.)

Utilisation of Power Alcohol in U.P. in 1951-52

A total quantity of 41,290 B.G. of dehydrated alcohol was issued for sale as neat; 29,53,230 B.G. was used for admixture with petrol; 10,496 B.G. was used for ex-distillery purposes and 18,96,944 B.G. was consumed outside U.P. The total quantity used was 49,01,960 B.G. for different purposes.

Standards for Power Alcohol

Standard for power alcohol has been issued by the Indian Standards Institution. The standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and test for this material which is used either by itself or in admixture with petrol as fuel for automobile engines.

The standard defines power alcohol to include partially or completely denatured methyl alcohol only and does not include blends that may be produced for marketing motor fuels.

This standard has been formulated by ISI's Heavy Chemicals (Organic) Sectional Committee which includes nominees of Industrial and Power Alcohol Distillers' Association, Indian Sugar Mills' Association, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., and other important chemical interests as also experts drawn from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Central Revenue Control Laboratory, New Delhi, the Institute of Science, Bombay, the Directorate-General, Ordinance Factories, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and other organisations.

Alcohol-Petrol Blends as Fuels

Shri B. S. Narayan Rao and Shri M. S. Iyengar of the Central Laboratory for the Industrial and Scientific Research, Hyderabad (Deccan), have published the results of their experiments on Alcohol-Petrol Blends as fuels in a recent issue of the Journal of Industrial and Scientific Research. Alcohol-Petrol Blends containing upto 20% of alcohol have been found to be just as efficient as petrol as fuel for internal combustion engines, according to the authors. The conflicting reports have been made with regard to the use of alcohol as motor fuel and the present investigation was undertaken to determine the performance of alcohol-petrol blends as fuel in I.C. Engines without altering engine setting. It was found that the maximum power output is nearly the same for pure petrol and 20% blend and 2-3 per cent less for 30 per cent blend; it is about 15% less for blend containing higher amounts of alcohol. The specific fuel consumption decreases slightly upto 20%

alcohol in the blend and will gradually register an increase of about 4 to 6 per cent for every 10 per cent increase of alcohol in the blend. The starting and acceleration of the engines are satisfactory with blends containing alcohol upto a maximum of 40%.

India produces 5 million gallons power alcohol annually. Out of this, about 4 million gallons are used for blending with petrol. Production of alcohol from molasses and agricultural waste would, according to the authors, provide an immediate cash return apart from cutting down of imports of petrol which in 1948-49 amounted to over 120 million gallons.

Printing Paper from Bagasse: India's Advance

The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, reported in October 1953-end that it has succeeded in making printing paper of good quality from bagasse and bamboo pulp. It was reported that the paper is made at a high speed of 312 feet per minute on a commercial paper-making machine.

It has also found that insulation boards can be made from pith separated from bagasse. Wrapping paper of high strength properties was also made by it on a pilot plant from castor stems.

The potentiality of the new process can be gauged by the fact that 1.5 million tons of sugarcane bagasse is available at present. Most of it is used as fuel. If only a fraction of this waste material could be diverted to the manufacture of paper, it would assist in making India self-sufficient in this commodity.

Thirty per cent of bamboo pulp made at the Institute was mixed with 70 per cent of bagasse pulp for the commercial run. The experiment was adjudged a complete success.

We suggest that the possibility of establishing a mill for manufacture of bagasse paper as newsprint, writing and printing paper, should be investigated by the Government of U.P.

Newsprint from Bagasse in U.S.A.

According to a recent report of the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Charles Sawyer, to Congress, bagasse (sugarcane waste) newsprint is "satisfactory in all important respects and superior to some newsprint now currently in use", which indicates, according to him, that manufacturing cost would be at least as low as and "probably will eventually be much lower than" production costs of wood pulp newsprint now in use. Mr. Sawyer told a House of Representatives Judiciary Sub-Committee, investigating shortage and increasing costs of newsprint, that tests made by the National Bureau of Standards indicated that there was "no question of the superiority of the new paper". The supply of bagasse, he added, appeared ample to meet all demands for more newsprint. There were "great quantities" in the Caribbean

area. World production of bagasse is about 25 million tons a year, of which the United States and its territories and Central America accounted for one-half. Hard woods and de-inked waste paper as well as other fibrous materials were still under study as a source of newsprint and would be evaluated in future reports.

CHAPTER 9

PALM GUR INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Need to develop Palm Gur Industry

The need to develop palm gur industry has been emphasized from various angles of vision. We herewith give a brief resume of what has been urged so far in addition to what we have said already at length in our last year's *Annual* wherein we had given an exhaustive note on Palm Gur Industry in India to which we request reference by our readers.

1. On the basis of the demographic data that population in India has the tendency to double itself in about 100 years or it is increasing at the rate of 1% every year, it is estimated, on the basis of the population of the Indian Union as 35.7 crores in 1951, that it is increasing at the approximate rate of 35 lakhs per year. To meet the sugar needs of this increasing population, it may be estimated on the basis of present acreage of 44 lakh acres under sugarcane today, that about 40 thousand acres of additional fertile land will have to be added to the present acreage under sugarcane, thus lessening the acreage under food and cereals. This calculation is on the basis of the *per capita* consumption of gur and sugar at 27 lbs. only and not on the basis of 50 lbs. *per capita* consumption of gur and sugar required for full nutrition.

2. To release one acre of fertile land for food production, it is estimated that it is enough to tap 50 palms which flourish on waste lands, hillocks and bunds of fields which neither requires any manuring, watering or irrigation. On this basis to release all the 4 million acres under sugarcane today, it is enough to tap 20 crores palms and utilise the fertile land released for additional food production. But the present number of palms in India are estimated to be 5 crores, so one-fourth of the present acreage can be released for food production if all the palms are tapped for sugar-making.

3. According to the estimates made by Shri Gajanan Naik, Palm Gur Adviser to the Government of India, on the basis of 32 crores population and its rate of increase at 50 lakhs annually, it is estimated that 21,000 acres of more fertile land will have to be brought under cane acreage to meet the sugar needs of the increasing population. According to him sugar acreage required to produce sugar for adequate nutritional requirement at 50 lbs. *per capita* consumption of gur and

sugar is 50 lakh acres and the potential release of sugarcane acreage as a result of 5 crores palms being tapped for palm sugar is 7 lakh acres which is expected to produce 2.5 lakh tons of wheat and 3.0 lakh tons of rice.

Government Interest in Palm Gur Industry

Government has been of late taking keen interest as such in the development of Palm Gur Industry in the country. In 1953 the Palm Gur Development Schemes were in operation in 15 States.

Government Expenditure on Palm Gur Industry

The Government has incurred the following expenditure on the development of Palm Gur Industry since 1948-49 till 1950-51 :

TABLE No. A

Subject	Expenditure Rs. Lakhs on Palm Gur Industry		
	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51
1. Central Palm Gur Training School, Gudalpore, N.T ..	0.6	0.4	0.53
2. Co-ordination	0.73	0.48	0.72
3. Subsidy to States	0.53	3.44	5.65
Total	1.86	4.32	6.90

The Government of India allotted Rs. 5 lakhs for the development of palm gur industry in 1953-54.

Production and Value of Palm Gur and Employment the Industry gives

According to the figures given by Shri Gajanan Naik, Palm Gur Adviser, in a special article published in the A.I.C.C. Economic Review, the production of palm gur, its value and the employment given by the industry are as follows :

TABLE No. B

Year	Production of Palm Gur	Value of Production	Persons employed
	(Tons)	(Rs. Crores)	(Lakhs)
1948	30,000	1.50	1.80
1952	55,000	2.75	3.30

CHAPTER 10

EXPORTS & IMPORTS OF SUGAR

Export of Sugar and Gur and Khandsari during the 1952-53 season

In view of the large production of sugar in 1951-52 (which totalled according to estimates 14.97 lakh tons as against 11.1 lakh tons in 1950-51) an export quota of 50,000 tons of sugar was allowed in April 1952.

Refund of excise duty of Rs. 2-12-0 per maund and also of cane cess at a flat rate of Rs. 2 per maund of sugar in case of export from U.P. factories, was allowed on sugar exported abroad. The price of Indian sugar, however, remained high compared with the prices at which it was available from surplus countries. As such it was not possible to export any appreciable quantity of indigenous sugar.

An Export Advisory Committee was set up in June 1952 to suggest ways and means of encouraging exports. It met in July and recommended that a subsidy of Rs. 5 per maund on an average was necessary to enable export of Indian sugar in competition with other surplus countries. The Committee also recommended that the subsidy so allowed be recovered by suitably increasing the sugar prices of 1952-53 year's production.

The recommendations of the Export Committee were considered by the Government who decided that no general subsidy could be allowed on exports, but individual cases would be examined on merits to see if the sales could not be made except at a loss. Inquiries were made to export sugar on Government account to China, Egypt, etc., but these efforts were not successful as those countries were able to purchase their requirements at a price lower than that at which Indian sugar could be offered.

The Government of India further reviewed the position in September 1952. In view of the decision to reduce the price of sugarcane for the 1952-53 season from Re. 1-12-0 to Re. 1-5-0 per maund, it was thought possible to export sugar from the 1952-53 production without payment of any subsidy. For facilitating immediate export, it was decided that export should be authorised from the carry-over of the 1951-52 season on a replacement basis. It was also decided that a quota of 2 lakh tons of sugar, 50,000 tons of gur and 10,000 tons of khandsari should be fixed for export. A press note to the effect was issued on 25th September 1952.

Owing to huge increase in the production of sugar, particularly in Cuba, there was a further fall in world sugar prices. Consequently the prices of Indian sugar, even after reduction in the cane price to Re. 1-5-0 per maund, remained appreciably above world parities. As there was no possibility of any sizeable quantity at the existing rates, the position was reconsidered in December 1952, and it was decided to

compensate the exporters for any loss they might suffer on such exports upto Rs. 2 per maund. The loss to be paid on exports was to be recouped from the proceeds of the additional Excise Duty of Re. 1-6-0 per cwt. or Re. 1 per maund levied on 1952-53 sugar.

The quantity of sugar released for export and actually exported was as follows:

TABLE No. A

—	(April 1952 to March 1953)	
	Sugar released for Export (tons)	Sugar actually exported (tons)
1951–52 stocks	10,320	10,320
1952–53 stocks	9,443	9,443
Total	19,763	19,763

Although total quantity exported was rather small, there was a steady rise in sugar prices due to expectations of short duration of the current season and export enquiries particularly from Japan.

Export of Sugar banned from 30-1-1953

The sugarcane crop in the Western U.P. and certain parts of Madras was reported to be poor and the production of sugar during the current season was expected to be about 13 lakh tons as against 14.9 lakh tons during the last season. On the other hand, the consumption of sugar during the year was expected to be much larger due to high prices of gur and khandsari. With a view to conserving supplies of sugar and gur and also to maintain parity of prices at a reasonable level, it was therefore decided on 30-1-1953 to ban exports of sugar, gur and khandsari with immediate effect, excepting where firm commitments had been made prior to the ban. The ban was announced in a press note dated 30-1-1953.

Gur & Khandsari Exports permitted till 14-2-1953

In the cases of prior commitments exports were allowed only if the Government of India were satisfied that a firm commitment had been made by way of the submission of a tender for export or a letter of credit had been opened on or before 30th January 1953. Since it had not been customary to license exports of khandsari, sugar, gur or jaggery on the basis of letters of credit, it was decided that these commodities should be allowed to be shipped upto the 14th February 1953 provided documentary evidence of firm sale having been made on or before 30th January 1953 was forthcoming.

No Ban on Exports to Neighbouring Countries

In spite of the general ban on exports of sugar, gur and khandsari, it was decided to allow export of sugar and gur to the neighbouring countries which usually draw their supplies from India to the following extent:

SUGAR:

1. To neighbouring countries of Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, French Possessions in India, etc. .. 5,000 tons
2. To Portuguese Possessions in India .. 5,000 tons
3. To Persian Gulf countries .. 5,000 tons

GUR:

To neighbouring countries of Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim, French and Portuguese Possessions in India .. 10,000 tons

Besides this, it was disclosed by the Hon'ble Mr. Kidwai in Parliament in early December 1953, that the Government of India had exported 6,316 tons of sugar to Japan and Persian Gulf countries in 1953.

3 Lakh Tons Exportable Surplus of Sugar in India in 1952-53

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Food, told the House of the People in November 1952 that consumers in India would soon be able to get sugar cheaper and that India would be able to export two to three lakh tons of sugar a year.

In reply to Sri S. C. Singhal, the Food Minister said that the Government of India were already negotiating with some foreign countries and he hoped that by the end of this year, they would be able to export a large stock.

The quantity of sugar available in the country was in excess of the internal requirements to the extent of about 3,00,000 tons.

Mr. Kidwai said that the reasons for reducing the sugarcane prices were firstly, that the Tariff Commission had made such recommendation, secondly, production of sugarcane exceeded the consumption and in some places sugarcane was used as fuel, and thirdly, the price of sugarcane was disproportionately high compared with the price of sugar.

The Food Minister thought that the price of sugar would be low enough this year to enable the country to export 2,00,000 tons to 3,00,000 tons.

Most of the sugar factories in U.P. and Bihar had not paid full prices of the sugarcane they purchased from the cultivators last season and the arrears of cane prices on October 1, 1952, in Uttar Pradesh, were about Rs. 4½ crores and in Bihar nearly Rs. 3 lakhs.

Export of 10,000 tons of Khandsari Sugar in 1952-53

It was notified on 17-10-52 that export of 10,000 tons of khandsari sugar was licensed freely for export on shipping bills against confirmed sales contracts backed by letters of credit or bank guarantees.

Exports were permitted only from the ports of Vizagapatam, Kakinada, Madras, Nagapatnam, Dhanushkodi, Tuticorin and Cochin.

Export of 50,000 tons of Gur or Jaggery (including Jaggery Powder) in 1952-53

The export of 50,000 tons of jaggery and jaggery powder as announced in the Government of India Press Note dated 17-10-52 was with immediate effect, from October 20, 1952, licensed freely to all permissible destinations.

Export of 5,000 tons Refined Crystal Sugar to Japan and Persian Gulf Ports in 1953

A quota of 5,000 tons of refined crystal sugar was fixed for exports to Japan and Persian Gulf Ports only during the season upto the 31st October 1953.

Excise duty on the sugar exported was permitted to be refundable in accordance with the Central Excise Rules in force.

No subsidy of any kind was allowed on such exports from Government.

Free Export of Khandsari from 1952-end

According to a press report in November 1952 issued by the Commerce and Industry Minister, the Government of India decided that henceforth exporters of khandsari sugar will not be required to produce letters of credit or bank guarantee while asking for permission to produce khandsari sugar which will be licensed freely on shipping bills only.

5,000 tons of Sugar for Export from Madras in the 1952-53 season

In a circular dated 8th June 1953, the Deputy Controller of Exports, Madras, announced that 5,000 tons of crystal sugar was fixed for export to neighbouring countries like Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, and French Possessions in India during the 1952-53 season-end.

The Dy. Controller of Exports warned that no refund of cane cess, excise duty or any subsidy will be admissible on exports of sugar to French Possessions, while refund of excise duty will be admissible on exports to Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim subject to provisions of the Central Excise Rules.

No Cane Cess refund on Exported Sugar

All sugar produced during the 1951-52 season but exported in the new season on a replacement basis was deemed to be exported out of the 1952-53 production, and no refund of cane cess was admissible on such exports, even in the case of U.P. factories, it was officially announced on 4-10-52.

Excise duty on exported sugar, however, remained refundable in accordance with the Central Excise Rules in force.

The Government of India announced on September 25, 1952, their decision to allow 2,00,000 tons of sugar to be exported from the new season's production, or from the last year's carry-over on a replacement basis. This included maximum 50,000 tons in the form of raw sugar. Government also announced permission to export upto 50,000 tons of gur and upto 10,000 tons of khandsari.

Export of Sugar, Molasses, etc. in 1951-52

The total exports of sugar including molasses, palmyra and cane jaggery in 1951-52 amounted to only 12963.25 tons of the total value of Rs. 64.73 lakhs out of which export of sugar unrefined and below 23 Dutch standard amounted to 3587.25 tons of the value of Rs. 6.69 lakhs.

Export of Sugar, Molasses, etc. in 1952-53

The total export of sugar and molasses including palmyra and cane jaggery in 1952-53 was of 86,260 tons of the total value of Rs. 425.68 lakhs out of which export of sugar excluding molasses accounted for 12,315 tons of the value of 92.72 lakhs.

Only Sugar Exports in 1952-53

The total quantity of sugar released for export and actually exported from April 1952 to March 1953 was 19,763 tons of which 10,320 tons was from 1951-52 stocks and 9,443 tons was from 1952-53 stocks.

Sugar Exports banned from 31-1-53

With a view to conserve supplies of sugar and to maintain their prices at reasonable level it was decided by the Government of India to ban export of sugar, khandsari and gur with immediate effect except where firm commitments were made prior to the ban from 31-1-1953.

The Government of India, as per their press note dated the 31st January 1953, imposed a ban on export of sugar and gur with immediate effect except where firm commitments have been made. It may be recalled in this connection that the Government had announced previously that export upto 2 lakh tons of refined sugar (including raw sugar) 50,000 tons of gur and jaggery powder and 10,000 tons of khandsari sugar would be permitted for export outside India. It was

explained by Government that as a result of a recent review, it was feared that the production of sugar during 1952-53 season would be less than originally estimated and that this fear was reinforced by the price of sugar ruling in some of the important consuming markets and hence the necessity has been felt for the ban. They, however, made it clear, that in such cases where firm commitments have been made export would be allowed only if the Ministry of Food and Agriculture were satisfied that a firm commitment had been made and a letter of credit had been opened or bank guarantee obtained on or before the 31st January 1953. As it has not been customary to grant licences for exports of khandsari sugar, gur or jaggery on the basis of letters of credit, Government decided that these commodities could be allowed to be shipped upto 14th February 1953 provided documentary evidence of firm sale having been made on or before the 31st January 1925 was produced.

Sugar Imports in 1953

As announced earlier, the Government of India invited in last week of July 1953 tenders for the import of 30,000 tons of sugar for shipment before the end of September 1953. The imports of sugar were allowed from both sterling and dollar areas. The last date for submitting tenders was August 4, 1953. Details of tender were circulated to the Sugar Merchants' Associations, Chambers of Commerce at important ports, and also the Sugar Mills' Associations.

Import of Sugar: Licences cancelled

The Government of India announced on the 7th July 1953, cancellation of their notification dated 22nd June 1953, under which they had invited applications from the trade for licences to import sugar for a maximum quantity of 6,000 tons. They also issued a notification to the effect that no licences would be issued and licence fees already paid would be refunded.

Subsequently, on the 9th July 1953, Government announced that sugar would be imported into the country only on Government account and that tenders would be invited as and when necessary for delivery of sugar to Government at specified ports. Further, import licences would be issued to parties whose tenders were accepted. Government also added that arrangements were being made for the immediate import of 2 shiploads of sugar and that the imported sugar would be sold to merchants and other distributing agencies at fixed prices in advance of the actual arrivals of the ships so that sugar may go to consumption with the least possible delay. A further press report was issued by the Government on the 20th July 1953 inviting tenders for the import of 30,000 tons of sugar for shipment before the end of September 1953.

Import Duty on Sugar reduced to Rs. 7 per Cwt.

The following press note dated the 22nd June 1953, was issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry :—

"In view of the recent tendency of the sugar prices to rise, the Government of India have decided to allow the import of sugar from abroad and to reduce the import duty on sugar from the present level of Rs. 14-14-0 per cwt. to Rs. 7 per cwt." These decisions were notified in a Gazette of India Extraordinary.

Export of Sugar Products such as Sugar Candy, Batasa, etc.

The Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, issued a notice on 30th July 1953, notifying that export of sugar products such as sugar candy, batasa, etc. which were not covered by the term confectionery will continue to be licensed freely for export without quantitative restrictions upto the end of December 1953.

Import of 1.3 lakh tons of Sugar

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Food Minister, told the House of the People on 7th September 1953, that purchase of another 1,30,000 tons of sugar for being imported into India had been completed while 6,300 tons had already been received from Java, since the beginning of the year 1952-53.

"The sugar so far contracted for import into India included Mexican refined sugar 9,000 tons at Rs. 26-5-7 a maund ex-Indian port, 10,000 tons of British refined sugar at Rs. 26-15-6 a maund, 30,000 tons of Java refined sugar at Rs. 25-11-6 a maund, 18,000 tons Mexican refined sugar arranged through the Indian Supply Mission at Rs. 25-14-3, 20,000 tons of British refined sugar at Rs. 25-12-10 (October/November), 30,000 tons of Cuban refined sugar at Rs. 25-8-1 (October/November) and British refined sugar 20,000 tons at Rs. 25-3-6 (October/December)."

Mr. Kidwai said that, as far as distribution was concerned, a distributing agency had been formed in West Bengal, which would handle the sugar. It was a limited company and it had undertaken to sell sugar at a uniform rate of annas 12-9 per seer throughout the State. The price would remain steady. In other port towns, associations were being formed and arrangements had not yet been completed.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil : Has the Hon'ble Minister a fool-proof formula which will adjust the interests of sugarcane-growers, the sugar mills and the consumers ?

Mr. Kidwai : The fool-proof formula is to make more sugar available to the consumers so that the prices will remain low.

A number of questions were asked about the necessity of import and about the distributing agency for imported sugar. Mr. Kidwai said that the distributing agencies would be private agencies. Distribution had been arranged at a fixed price and the Government had to keep a watch, if the fixed price was adhered to and take suitable measures, if necessary.

TABLE No. B

Statement showing Particulars of Quality, Quantity and Prices of Imported Sugar during 1953

Quality	Quantity Tons (1,000)	Price at which purchased by India: Foreign price	Price at which purchased by India: Equivalent ex-dock (Indian port) price per maund (Rs. a p.)	Shipment period in 1953
BRITISH refined 99.8° pol. ...	10	£ 42-11-5 per metric ton c.i.f. Bombay.	26 15 6	August-Sept.
MEXICAN refined 99.5° pol. ...	9	$ 101-0-0 c.i.f. Madras.	26 5 7	July-August.
MEXICAN refined 99.8° pol. ...	9	$ 5-19-0 per 100 lb. c.i.f. Bombay.	26 13 0	Before 30th Sept.
—do.—	9	$ 5-21-0 per 100 lb. c.i.f Cal. Mad.	25 14 3	Before 15th Sept.
JAVA refined 25 D.S.J.C. or above ...	30	£ 41-10-6 per long ton c.i.f. Bom. Mad.	25 11 6	August-Sept.
BRITISH refined 99.8° pol. ...	20	£ 41-10-0 per long ton c.i.f. Bombay.	25 12 10	October-November.
CUBAN refined 99.8° pol. ...	30	$ 115 per long ton c.i.f.	25 8 1	By 30th November.
JAVA 25 D.S.J.C. or Br. refined 99.8° ...	20	$ 40-10 per long ton c.i.f. any one or two parts.	25 3 6	Before Dec. end.
BRITISH refined 99.8° pol. ...	10	£ 39-15-6 per metric ton c.i.f.	25 2 11	By 15th November.

N.B.—As per the statement of the Hon'ble Shri Kidwai, in September 1953, the total quantity of sugar imports was 137,000 tons at varying prices and the total value of the imports was said to be over Rs. 7.25 crores. While as per reply on 7th December 1953 in Parliament by the Hon'ble Shri Kidwai, Government had purchased 2,04,000 tons of sugar from abroad during the year ending October 31, 1953, out of which 95,000 tons were received till December 5, 1953. During 1953, it was further disclosed that India exported 6,316 tons of sugar to Japan and Persian Gulf countries.

Rs. 7.25 Crores for One Lakh Tons Sugar Imports in 1953-54

On the basis of the prevailing prices, the landed cost of one lakh tons of sugar will work out to Rs. 7.25 crores. A supplementary grant was, therefore, required to meet this expenditure.

LIBRARY MADRAS

Imported Sugar priced Rs. 30 per Maund in Bombay

The imported sugar was proposed to be sold to State Governments to the extent required by them, for distribution through national fair price shops. The next preference will be to co-operative societies and the balance will be sold to merchants.

The sale price of such sugar was fixed at Rs. 30 per maund for Saurashtra, Bombay, Madras and Cochin ports and Rs. 29-4 per maund for Calcutta port in parity with the landed cost of U.P., and Bihar sugar on the basis of a fair ex-factory price of Rs. 27 per maund. The total sale proceeds of one lakh tons of imported sugar on the basis of the sale prices referred to above will work out to about Rs. 8 crores, according to unofficial estimates.

Causes for Sugar Imports: Government Plea

"In spite of liberal releases of sugar from the factories", Government explained, "prices of sugar began to rise sometime back, and in the first half of June the increase of prices in the different parts of the country ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per maund. The offtake of sugar from January 1 to June 15, 1953, totalled 8.22 lakh tons as against only 5.69 lakh tons in the previous year."

As such, the increase in price was not considered justifiable. In order to bring down the prices of sugar and maintain continuity of supplies, the Government of India decided *inter alia* to import sugar to the extent of two lakh tons and to reduce the import duty thereon from Rs. 14-14 to Rs. 7 per cwt.

Government decided that the sugar should be imported only on Government account and that Government imports should be spread over in reasonable quantities. It was proposed to import one lakh tons upto December 1953, and to review the position after the close of the next crushing season in March-April 1954.

Arrangements were made for import of 20,000 tons and a further quantity of 80,000 tons was proposed to be imported before the middle of December 1953.

Sugar Import Distribution criticised

The Food Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai's decision to import sugar had been the subject of much criticism, and even more unpopular was the fact that imports were to be handled by Sugar Syndicate, the Factory Owners' Association which has been roundly blamed by the Minister himself for the artificial shortage in the commodity and the high retail prices.

It is pointed out that the price was drastically cut in the 1952-53 season to Re. 1-5 a maund from Re. 1-12 a maund in 1951-52. This was presumably done in the interests of the consumer. But the sugar prices remained unaffected by the lower price of sugarcane. The U.P. Govern-

ment was opposed to any further reduction in the price of sugarcane and has suggested that if the price of sugar is to be lowered, the remedy is elsewhere.

Cause of Sugar Shortage: Transport Bottleneck

During the months of October and November 1952, the volume of traffic in sugar by railways was according to the point of view of the industry, much below that carried during the corresponding period of 1951. Naturally stocks lying with dealers depleted considerably to meet current demands. So when demand subsequently improved from the trade in December 1952 and January 1953 transport could not cope with it and sugar prices shot up.

CHAPTER 11

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

The consumption of sugar, *vide* Table No. 4 in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance" in this *Annual*, has increased in recent years, the rise since 1949-50 to 1952-53 being from 7 lbs. *per capita* to 11 lbs., i.e. by about 57%. Though consumption of sugar had increased in 1949-50 and 1950-51 owing to the sugar habits of the people, yet the rise in sugar consumption in 1952-53, it must be noted, was not necessarily owing to sugar habits, but owing to the short supply of gur and khandsari resulting in high prices of gur and khandsari and thus in the increased consumption of sugar to 11 lbs. from 7 lbs. *per capita* in 1949-50.

In 1952-53, it was officially announced that sugar consumption had increased to 16 lakh tons from 11.84 lakh tons in 1949-50, necessitating the Government to import over 1.37 lakh tons at cost of Rs. 7.25 crores.

The consumption of gur, as a result, decreased in 1952-53, and is estimated to have come down from 23.5 lbs. to nearly 23 lbs. *per capita.* The total *per capita* consumption of gur and sugar in 1952-53 is thus estimated to be 34 lbs.

We had pointed out in our previous *Annual* 1951-52, how sugar consumption is dependent on several factors, such as the price of sugar, increased industrial consumption, transport facilities, economic conditions, and last but not the least, the price of the substitutes, gur or khandsari. The price of it having gone high in 1952-53, there was an increased demand for sugar accounting for increased consumption of sugar and decreased consumption of gur.

TABLE No. A

Estimate of Consumption of Sugar in India

(In thousand tons)

Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity
1940–41 ..	1,376	1947–48 ..	1,045
1941–42 ..	1,132	1948–49 ..	1,182
1942–43 ..	1,228	1949–50 ..	1,184
1943–44 ..	1,238	1950–51 ..	1,195
1944–45 ..	1,236	1951–52 ..	1,200
1945–46 ..	1,048	1952–53 ..	1,600 (approx.)
1946–47 ..	972		

Estimates of Tariff Board and Planning Commission on Sugar Consumption in India

The above figures of actual sugar consumption may be compared with the estimates made by the Tariff Board (1950), for the consumption of sugar in 1949-50 and subsequent two or three years till 1953-54 which is 13 lakh tons on the basis of the demand of confectionery increased by 5,000 tons to 20,000 tons, steady reduction in the price of cane and sugar and increasing transport facilities. The Planning Commission has however estimated the sugar consumption in 1948-49 and 1949-50 at 12 lakh tons and in 1950-51 at 12.5 lakh tons.

But our estimate of consumption of sugar in 1951-52 is about 13 lakh tons.

Average Per Capita Consumption Estimates—1938-39 to 1955-56

The following Table No. B briefly summarises the estimates of the Tariff Board (1950) the Planning Commission and those under the Five-Year Plan for India :—

TABLE No. B

Per Capita Sugar Consumption in lbs. per year—1938-39 to 1955-56

Year	Tariff Board (1950) Estimates	Planning Commission* Estimates	Actual *Per Capita*
1938–39 ..	6.6	6.6	6.6
1940–41 ..	8.5	....	8.5
1941–42 ..	7.0	7.0	7.0
1947–48 ..	7.1	....	n.a.
1948–49 ..	8.96	8.96	8.96
1949–50 ..	....	6.3	7.0
1950–51 ..	....	....	n.a.
1952–53 ..	....	....	11 lbs.†
1955–56 ..	....	8.3	....

* Draft Report estimates under the Five-Year Plan.
† Vide statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Kidwai in Parliament in September 1953.

Average Per Capita Consumption of Gur and Sugar very low in India and must be doubled

To the above figures of sugar (including khandsari, refined, etc.) *per capita* consumption must be added the figures of gur consumption *per capita* to arrive at total *per capita* consumption of gur and sugar in India which is estimated at 26 lbs. per year per head.

The *per capita* consumption of gur in 1947-48 in the Indian Union was 22.4 lbs.; in 1948-49 it was 17.5 lbs.; in 1949-50 it was 17.2 lbs.; in 1950-51 it was 19.4 lbs. as per *Indian Sugar Statistics*, 1950-51.

The total *per capita* gur and sugar consumption accordingly was 29.5 lbs. in 1947-48; 26.5 lbs. in 1948-49; 24 lbs. in 1949-50 and 26.4 lbs. in 1950-51. It is on an average about 26 lbs. per head per year. Shri Jairamdas Daulatram drew pointed comparison of this low *per capita* consumption in India with that in other countries stating that whereas a citizen of Cuba consumed on an average per year 88 lbs. of sugar, of the United States 97 lbs., of the United Kingdom 106 lbs. and Australia 160 lbs., Indian sugar and gur consumption was as low as 26 lbs. per head per year.

It is now five years since Shri J. Daulatram, the then Minister for Agriculture, said this. Since then more up-to-date figures of *per capita* consumption in other countries of the world are available. From Table No. 5 in the "Sugar Industry at a Glance" it will be apparent that whereas India's *per capita* consumption of both sugar and gur is as low as 26 lbs. on an average, countries like Australia have in 1949-50 increased their *per capita* consumption of sugar to 143 lbs., Cuba to 140 lbs., U.S.A. to 106 lbs., New Zealand to 138 lbs., and Denmark to 112 lbs.

To have its due share in the matter of nutrition, it is felt that India should be able to increase her *per capita* sugar and gur consumption to at least double its present quantity, i.e. to at least 46 lbs. to 52 lbs. This means that the Indian sugar industry along with its gur industry must double their production, if the Indian citizen is to be provided his full requirement in the matter of nutrition, of an important carbohydrate.

Total Expenditure by Sugar and Gur Consumers in Indian Union

The total expenditure by sugar consumers in the Indian Union on the basis of population in the Indian Union as 340 million in 1947-48; 343 million in 1948-49; 347 million in 1949-50 and 351 million in 1950-51 and on the basis of *per capita* expenditure for gur and sugar (total) as given in this Table 4-A in the section "Sugar Industry at a Glance" works out to Rs. 344 crores in 1947-48, Rs. 489 crores in 1948-49, Rs. 289 crores in 1949-50 and Rs. 326 crores in 1950-51 approximately. It is inclusive of expenditure on gur consumption also. It is estimated to be Rs. 356 crores to 469 crores in 1951-52, and Rs. 473 crores in 1952-53.

System adopted for Release of Sugar in the 1951-52 season and Distribution of Sugar to Confectionery and Biscuit Manufacture

The Government of India decided to continue the policy of Selective Control of sugar during the 1951-52 season, as in the season 1950-51, with certain modifications. 95% of the average production of each factory during the two years 1948-49 and 1949-50 was fixed as the basic quota of the factory for controlled distribution.

Half of the production of each factory in excess of its basic quota was allowed to be sold in the free market and the other half together with the basic quota was reserved for distribution at controlled prices.

The Government also decided to release in the beginning of the season upto 5% of the production of the factories, with a view to maintaining continuity of supplies in the free market.

Consequently the releases of sugar were made as follows :

TABLE NO C

Releases of sugar	Date	Remarks
First release ...	3-1-1952	On the basis of production upto 7-12-1951 5% of the production of factories.
Second release ...	2-2-1952	On the basis of production upto 7-1-1952 5% of the production of factories.
Third release ...	19-2-1952	On the basis of production upto 31-1-1951 5% of the production of factories.
Fourth release ...	4-3-1952	On the basis of production upto 22-2-1952 50% of half of excess production.
Fifth release ...	29-3-1952	On the basis of production upto 7-3-1952 50% of half of excess production.
Sixth release ...	5-4-1952	On the basis of production upto 22-3-1952 75% of half of excess production.
Seventh release ...	21-4-1952	On the basis of production upto 7-4-1952 75% of half of excess production.
Eight release ...	6-5-1952	On the basis of production upto 22-4-1952 75% of half of excess production.
Ninth release ...	27-5-1952	On the basis of production upto 7-5-1952 half of excess production upto that date.
Tenth release ...	2-7-1952	On the basis of production upto 15-6-1953.
Special release to factories	......	80,000 tons out of controlled stock for free sale.
Festival release ...	......	5% of the total production.

Total quantity released for free sale in 1951-52 422,600 tons.

As the nominees of the State Governments failed to lift the allotted quotas from June onwards, the factories which were willing to dispose of the same in the free market were also given the necessary release. There was no price control on sale of unlifted quotas in the free market.

Production of Confectionery and Sugar Consumption

As per letter No. SV-120(4)/53 dated the 2nd July 1953, of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the actual production of Confectionery and Biscuits during the year 1951 and 1952 was as under :—

TABLE No. D

—	Production		Installed Capacity of Industry (Tons)
	1951 (Tons)	1952 (Tons)	
Confectionery ..	11,431	10,011	52,797
Biscuits ..	15,860	12,627	39,920

Average sugar contents in the manufacture of confectionery may be taken as 80% and in biscuits as 28%. The sugar consumed in the manufacture of confectionery and biscuits during the year 1951 and 1952 as calculated on the above basis will, therefore, approximately come to 9144.0 tons and 8,008 tons for confectionery and 4440.0 tons and 3535.0 tons for biscuits respectively.

High Cost of Sugar Main Lag in Export of Confectionery

Though the confectionery industry has made strides in recent years in increasing the production, the main difficulty in the export of confectionery to foreign countries is the high cost of confectionery made in India owing to the high cost of sugar in the country and high cost of imported materials for it.

CHAPTER 12

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF THE INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

The Main Problems and Solutions

The main problems concerning the Indian sugar industry are, (1) the increase in the yield per acre, (2) improvement in the quality of cane, (3) reduction in the cost of cultivation of cane, and (4) reduction in the heavy State taxation of sugar and sugarcane which limit the consumption of sugar, by keeping prices high.

We have dealt with the problems exhaustively in our previous Annuals, and we refer our readers to them. We give a brief summary below.

1. On the question of increase in yield per acre, we had observed that it is not impossible to obtain an average yield of 1,100 maunds per acre, according to Mr. N. L. Dutt, Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore. According to Dr. Burns, the yield could be increased from the present average of 14 tons per acre to 30-35 tons per acre.

2. Sugarcane steam borer causes a loss of not less than 7.5 per cent of the entire sugarcane production in the country. Parasite control of pests, at a cost of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre per season, has shown remarkable increases in yield of cane as follows :—

TABLE NO A

(Increase in maunds per acre)

—	1945	1946	1947	1948
Orissa ..	83	217	127	164
Madras ..	168	139	*	26
Bombay ..	289	399	252	*
Bihar ..	123	140	126	137

* Not available.

3. In making a plea for taking effective measures to remedy lack of nutrition to the soil, we had pointed out that it is possible to increase the yield by 50 per cent to 100 per cent in some of the areas. According to the latest figures available, oil cake manuring gives generally an increase in the yield of cane per acre from 100 maunds to 280 maunds, depending on the quantity of dose. Ammonia sulphates give a higher yield of 150 maunds to 600 maunds per acre (*vide* Indian Sugar Statistics, 1951).

4. The ultimate success of the sugar industry in India hinges upon the ability to produce better and higher yields of sugarcane per acre, since sugarcane accounts for well over 60 per cent of the cost of production of sugar.

5. Urging the need for research for sugarcane development, we had stated, "The remedy, if any, for improving the present position of the industry lies in the general overall improvement and efficiency of Indian agriculture, and consequently, sugarcane cultivation, which can only be achieved at the earliest date by comprehensive research work, expenditure on which should be liberally allowed by the Government out of large revenues of over Rs. 7 crores which accrue annually to them from the excise duty on sugar."

6. Making a plea for increasing the present grant of Re. 0-1-0 per cwt. from the excise fund, to Re. 0-4-0 per cwt. (as in 1947-48), for research work, with a view to increase yield and bring down cost of cultivation, we had stated that curtailment of expenditure on research

is a false economy, and a danger signal for the entire agricultural economy of the country, as expenditure on research pays itself several times over by the results, in the increase in the quantity and quality of yield, which follow.

7. Suggesting a solution to the problem of high price of Indian sugar without sacrificing the interests of the cane-grower, we had observed that it is imperative to think of higher yield of better quality of cane.

8. The area under sugarcane is only 2 per cent of the area under foodgrains, and only ½ per cent of the area under foodgrains is used for sugar from sugarcane. There will thus not be an appreciable increase in foodgrain area, if all the area under sugar is utilised for foodgrains.

9. There is no need to increase the present area under sugarcane, if intensive cultivation is resorted to. If, on the contrary, it is felt necessary to divert a portion of the existing area under sugarcane, we had recommended to explore possibilities of manufacture of sugar from palm.

10. We had drawn the attention of the readers and the authorities to the report of Mr. N. L. Dutt on the 10-year plan for cane development, wherein he has recommended areas in different States where sugarcane cultivation can be encouraged advantageously, so that the yield of cane per acre may be increased twofold in two periods under a 10-year plan.

11. The main aim of cane development in India should be, we had maintained, to reduce cost of production and improve quality. In this relation we had occasion to cite reference to the examples quoted by Mr. N. L. Dutt, in which many times, excessive manuring affects quality and increases costs.

12. The sugarcane farmer, we had remarked, instead of making special pleas for raising the prices of sugarcane, should concentrate on increasing the yield per acre, and thus get more profit per acre and leave it to the Government to fix reasonable price. Higher yield gives greater profits and lower costs.

13. The results of research and modern cultivation methods have still to reach the bulk of cultivators, if the average is at all to be increased beyond 15.6 tons per acre achieved in 1936-37. The need for target and a 10-year plan to the effect was urged to this effect, as larger yields, we had pointed out, in our previous Annual, gives greater profits and lower costs.

14. To increase yield and recovery we require nearly 2.97 lakh tons of ammonia at the rate of 182.6 lbs. per acre of sugarcane crop.

15. If improved methods of cultivation are applied, we had pointed out that with less acreage we will not only be able to produce sugar to our requirement, but we will be able to release more land under sugarcane today for food production. In this relation we had emphasized the need for intensive cultivation.

16. We had also emphasized the need for constructing more tube wells. Each tube well, it is estimated, can increase food production to the extent of 90 tons annually, irrigate in addition 75 acres of sugarcane tons per year, which at 2 tons of sugar per acre, would provide 150 tons of sugar. The capital cost is estimated in 1952-53 cost level at Rs. 37,000 per tube well excluding power and transmission lines.

17. The Tube Well Irrigation Scheme has been making good progress and it was reported that the number of tube wells in U.P. have risen to 2,277 in 1951-52 from 225 in 1934-35. By 1953-54, the number of tube wells in U.P. is expected to rise to 2,500 under the joint venture of the State as well as the Government of India.

18. The total area infested by pests in its various stages in U.P. in 1951-52 was reported to be 1.5 lakh acres and the control operations were reported to have cost Rs. 1.50 lakhs. As a result of these pests, the sugar recovery actually depressed to the extent of 3% to 4% in cases of severe and widespread attack.

Yield and Recovery very low

The improvement in yield and recovery of sugar in the Union, creditable as it has been, pales into insignificance when we compare the results obtained in other important sugarcane growing countries in the world like Java, Hawaii, Queensland, Natal, Mauritius, Cuba, etc.

The bulk of the sugarcane area in the Union—nearly 80 per cent—is in the sub-tropical region with extremes of temperature in the summer and winter and shorter growing period. Because of this it is true that it is not possible to get such heavy yields as in the tropical countries like Java, Hawaii, etc. in most parts of India. But even making allowance for this climatical disadvantage, it cannot be gainsaid that the average yield of cane in the Union is still phenomenally low. This is due to the fact that a great majority of sugarcane crop is grown by small cultivators with little or no manure and with insufficient irrigation. The most important and pressing need is to grow the high yielding Coimbatore canes properly so that the fertility of the soil and yield of cane are increased and maintained.

Yield per acre still very low at 14 tons in India

The improved varieties of sugarcane have almost completely replaced the low-yielding indigenous varieties, and though the overall acre yields have considerably increased, they are not at par with those of other sugarcane growing countries of the world. The results of the cane competitions in U.P., Bihar, Bombay, Madras and other parts have shown the immense possibility of increasing the average acre yield to the desired extent. It is admitted by all that intensive research and cultivation are fundamentally necessary to increase the acre yield and to produce the quantity of sugar and gur which our country needs.

In spite of the saturation of improved varieties of cane in almost 95 per cent of the total cane area in India, the overall average yield of

sugarcane has remained at a very low level of merely 14 tons or even less per acre, although in peninsular India such averages usually come to 30-40 tons or more. Under suitable conditions of manuring, irrigation, climate, proper cultural practices, etc., maximum yields of about 75 tons or more and in Walchandnagar of 120 tons have often been secured by individual growers on their plots.

This serves to show that potentialities of improved varieties of cane bred at Coimbatore and certain other research stations, are not secured in the greater part of the country where sugarcane is cultivated.

Bihar too can increase its Yield

The 1951-52 cane prize competition, in which one Shri Vishnudev Roy of Bihar secured a record yield of 3,083 maunds per acre in Bihar established beyond doubt the fact that if continued efforts are made to develop cane cultivation, the cane-growers even in Bihar would come up in line with the cane-growers of not only in India but other countries of the world. The record yield broke the previous record of 2,805 maunds per acre.

CHAPTER 13

SUGARCANE, ITS DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

In this section we had in our previous Annual dealt with in detail the draft plan for development of sugarcane in India, giving its salient features and other essential pre-requisites to which we advert reference.

Sugarcane Development in Bihar in 1951-52

We give below a brief summary of the " Note on the Sugarcane Development in Bihar during 1951-52 " by Shri K. L. Khanna, Director, Sugarcane Research & Development, Bihar, Pusa :—

The outstanding features of sugarcane development during the year 1951-52 were :

1. A recovery of a maximum acre-yield of 46-3 tons was obtained in demonstration plots (with an average figure of 24.6 tons), under a rational plan development.

2. In North Bihar, with exhaustive work on the economics of manuring, the highest gain per acre to the tune of Rs. 328 and Rs. 326 in respect of Co 453 and B.O. 11 was obtained as a result of manuring with Ammophos and combination of Ammo. Sulph and Single Super respectively.

3. In South Bihar however the maximum net gains of Rs. 291 and Rs. 238 per acre were obtained with Ammophos in case of the above varieties.

4. Out of 300 tube wells sanctioned by the Government at a cost of Rs. 2.86 crores, 63 were drilled, out of which 30 had been developed. Each tube well irrigated about 200 acres of sugarcane and commands another 400 acres of rabi cereals and other crops.

Cane Agronomy: The varieties approved for general cultivation during the year 1951-52 were:

North Bihar: Co 313, Co 453, Co 513, Co 395, Co 508, B.O. 10 and B.O. 11.

South Bihar: Co 313, Co 453, Co 513, CoK 32, B.O. 10 and B.O. 11.

As before, Co 313 and B.O. 11 were the outstanding varieties, the former giving the highest tonnage with satisfactory sucrose contents from end January onwards while the latter combined in itself a high tonnage with superior juice quality and gave 3.4 mds. more sugar per acre as compared to the former variety.

Juice quality: Juice quality level was superior to that obtained in the previous year (to the extent of 0.50% sucrose on an average) and this was reflected in a higher recovery in the white sugar belt, most factories showing an improvement of the order of 0.2 unit over the previous year.

Gur research: Outstanding feature of the season was the evolution of a method for gur storage to keep gur intact in monsoon and thus to yield a profit of the order of Rs. 7 per maund of gur stored.

Sugarcane Development in U.P. in 1951-52

We give below, as usual, a brief summary of the "Note on the Sugarcane Research in U.P." by the Director of Sugarcane Research, Shahjahanpur, during the year 1951-52:—

(a) Shahjahanpur Station

1. *Agronomy of Sugarcane*: The cane variety CoS 510 proved outstanding during the season from the point of view of cane yield and production of sugar per acre, giving 47% higher tonnage and 54% more sugar per acre than Co 421.

2. *Manurial*: For the 7th year in succession nitrogen alone showed more sugar per acre than Co 421.

3. *Physiological*: A marked increase in the average sucrose per cent juice was recorded as a result of mixing a catalyser like $FeSO_4$ and lime with castor cake.

4. *Mycological*: In varietal resistance tests Co 213, Co 386, CoS 463, CoS 428, B.O. 11 and Co 311 proved highly susceptible to red rot at Shahjahanpur. The treatment of red rot setts with hot water at 52° C for 20-24 minutes effectively controlled the disease.

5. *Statistical*: The average yield of plant cane was found to be 674 mds. per acre during the year 1951-52.

(b) Muzaffarnagar Station

Varietal: The varieties Co 650, Co 648 and CoL 5 were found promising in the standard varietal trial.

Manurial: Ammonia Sulphate plus farmyard manure at 60 lb. N. per acre gave highest sugar per acre. Phosphate application did not give any definite response.

(c) Gorakhpur Station

Seedling & Varietal: In the standard varietal trial CoS 397, CoS 443, CoS 511, CoS 416 and CoS 364 gave respectively 49, 46, 45, 41, and 36 per cent higher cane yields than standard variety of Co 453 (665.6 mds. per acre).

Manurial: Chilean nitrate and sulphate of ammonia showed no marked differences as fertilisers for sugarcane.

Institute of Sugar Technology at Lucknow

A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was placed during 1952-53 at the disposal of the U.P. P.W.D. and the buildings to accommodate the Sugarcane Research Division of the Institute of Sugar Technology and Sugarcane Research are under construction at Lucknow. Buildings for the Sugar Technology Division, which is housed at present in the buildings of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute at Kanpur, will be started as soon as the Government of India provide the balance of Rs. 35 lakhs from the special grant of Rs. 50 lakhs earmarked for this purpose.

Nucleus staff for the Section of Sugarcane Entomology and Agricultural Engineering was appointed and posted at Lucknow.

Grants to Indian Central Sugarcane Committee

Excepting a payment of Rs. 4,68,750 during 1950-51, no grant was made by the Government of India to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee for the year 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52. The grant amounting to rupees 16 lakhs has been paid for the year 1952-53 and the same was arrived at the rate of Re 0-1-0 per cwt. of sugar likely to be produced during that year.

From 1953, the grant to this committee will be Rs. 8 lakhs per year.

At its 15th meeting held on 14th February 1952, the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee passed the following resolution:—

"The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee has carefully considered the situation arising out of the decision of the Government of India to withhold the grants-in-aid to it for the last three consecutive years. This decision has introduced among other things indefinite uncertainty

into the working of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. With the important Bhadruk Project in hand, which was expected to revolutionise the Indian Sugar Industry, the Committee requests the Government of India to make available the sum of Rs. 33 lakhs held by them as arrears of grant in order to establish the Institute on very solid and sound footing and also to increase the annual grant to at least As. 2 per cwt. of white sugar produced in the country to enable the Committee to meet its day-to-day expenditure. It also further requests that the arrear grant withheld together with the increased grant might be paid to the Committee at the beginning of the next year so that the Committee could plan ahead and was not left in a predicament for want of necessary funds."

Sugarcane Cultivation in U.P. and its Problems in Recent Years

The average yield per acre in the U.P. State, it may be found from the following table is lower than the average yield on the Government farms which have facilities for application of scientific research to increase the yield. It will also become evident from the same table that with the application of the existing technical knowledge to sugarcane cultivation, it is possible to increase the yield per acre in the U.P. State to double, treble or even four times:

TABLE NO. B

The Yield per acre in 1945-50 in the State and the Government Farms in U.P.

State	Average Yield per acre in Uttar Pradesh	
	In The State in general	On the Govt. Farms
Western U.P. ..	13 tons	20 tons
Central U.P. ..	11.5 tons	22 tons
Eastern U.P. ..	10.5 tons	18 tons
Whole State	12 tons (336 mds.)	20 tons

It may be noted that during 1945-50, the average yield in the Government farms in U.P. where possibilities for research and application of the existing technical knowledge existed, the yield was increased from 12 tons average to 20 tons average, i.e. the increase was by more than 66.6%.

It is also noteworthy that at the Sugarcane Research Station at Shahjahanpur some of the fields have shown yields upto 2,200 maunds per acre. The prize-winner in the first Provincial Cane Competition

in 1950-51 obtained a record yield of 2,131 maunds per acre. In the same year as many as 34 competitors got yields above 1,500 maunds; and 777 competitors got yields above 1,000 maunds.

The Causes of Low Yields

The causes, according to Dr. G. D. Agarwal, Agricultural Economist, U.P. Government Agricultural College, Kanpur, for low yields are the following:

1. The extension of cultivation to unsuitable land.
2. Inadequate tillage and manuring of improved varieties in spite of their potentialities for higher yields.
3. Inadequate irrigation facilities which have capacities of either killing a cane farm completely or reducing the yield by as much as 75%.
4. Improper drainage especially in *tarai* and eastern part which is responsible for low yield.
5. Lack of finance for proper cultivation of cane as sugarcane is a capital intensive crop which shows better results with greater investment for cultivation which is not possible for smaller farmers.
6. Increasing pressure of population resulting in the decrease of the holding and ultimately resulting in heavy cropping without any attention to its fertility and manurial needs. This effect is more marked in improved cane varieties which require good cultivation and heavy manuring.
7. General neglect of the ratoon crop, which is estimated to occupy nearly 33% of the area under sugarcane cultivation, and consequent low yield of sugarcane from ratoon crop.
8. Inadequacy of measures to meet the pests and diseases to which the improved varieties, which have replaced the indigenous varieties, are liable.

Measures to maximise Yield and reduce Cost of Production of Cane

Intensive cultivation with adequate measures to protect cane from the pests and diseases, though cultivation expenses may go up, is capable of increasing the yield to such an extent that it will result in sizeable reduction in the cost of reduction per maund. Not only this, but half of the present area will be sufficient to maintain production at 1952 level, i.e. 10.5 lakh tons per year.

The following measures are therefore suggested to maximise production, reduce cost of production of cane under intensive cultivation scheme:—

1. A cultural policy for timely planting; so far as possible, trend system of ploughing, planting of recommended varieties; education of the farmer for planting early, mid, and late varieties.

2. A manurial policy for adequate and proper manuring with irrigation facilities, such as a doze of 120 lbs. of N. per acre; application of half of Nitrogen in preparatory tillage in the form of green manure or farm yard manure, one-fourth a month before actual planting in the form of cakes and the remaining as top dressing with am. sulph. in the beginning of June and finally in early August before earthing.
3. Timely and adequate irrigation 3 to 6 three-inch.
4. Provision of drainage to raise yield by 50% to 100%.
5. Provision for credit facilities to farmer for crop and for improvements.
6. A desirable and suitable rotational policy based on maintenance of soil fertility, maximum output per unit and minimum manure especially for the small holders. They are as follows:
   (a) Cotton—sugarcane—ratoon—fallow—wheat.
   (b) Green manuring—sugarcane—ratoon—fallow—wheat.
   (c) Paddy—pea—sugarcane—ratoon.
   (d) Paddy—berseem—sugarcane—ratoon.
   (e) Chari—Gram—moong typel—sugarcane—ratoon.
7. A proper ratooning policy with at least one crop or ratoon after planted cane, as indicated above in rotation policy. Tendency of the farmer to grow *ratoon* as a free crop should be discouraged.
8. Provision of insecticides to the farmer through co-operative unions under technical guidance of plant protection officer.

Bid for Increasing Sugarcane Yield

The Sugar Research Station at Pusa is working for achieving targets which would ensure an yield of 20 tons of cane per acre, 12 per cent recovery and 120 days crushing season as against the original level of 14 tons of cane per acre, 10.5 per cent recovery and 80 days crushing season. During 1951-52, two varieties of sugarcane were released by the station for general cultivation. One was a combination of high tonnage with greater sucrose content advantageous to the industry in South Bihar and the other was best suited to water-logged areas likely to provide the ideal variety for large-scale production in Bihar. Among pests infesting sugarcane crops, the top, root and stem borers (argyria sitetic craspis) are dangerous. The root borer has been found to be very dangerous on light soils. The damage caused by borers has varied during the past 8 years between 6 to 13 per cent in cane weight and 2 to 8 per cent in sugar resulting in an estimated annual loss of about Rs. 3 crores. The damage from termites was also found to be considerable. Two other pests, the pyrilla and the white fly were also found to be causing severe damage in localised tracts. Attempts to control them on the field as far as possible through the agency of the station Watch and Ward at Pusa have met with considerable success.

CHAPTER 14

COST OF CULTIVATION OF CANE

Cost of Cultivation of Cane—Reduction Essential

The basic weakness of India's sugar industry lies in the extraordinary high cost of sugarcane. No enquiry has been made in recent years to find out the cost of cultivation of sugarcane in U.P. and Bihar, which produce nearly 75 per cent of the sugar of the country. In view of the fact that cane price fixed in these States has a direct bearing on the fixation of sugar price throughout the country, it is a pity that no serious attempt has so far been made to arrive at the actual cost of production of cane. Isolated attempts have been made in different places like the Sugar Research Stations at Shahjahanpur and Pusa, but these attempts have their weakness and defects as they relate to only ideal conditions divorced from actual conditions. In the absence of such data, it is pertinent to note that the fixation of cane prices in U.P. and Bihar largely depends upon the price of gur and upon factors responsible for stimulating supplies to sugar factories. The prices of alternate crops like wheat, etc. also affect the fixation of cane price. The data compiled by the Council of Agricultural Research in 1934 has now become completely out of date. The 1937 Tariff Board fixed the cost of cultivation per maund of cane to be Re. 0-3-7 in U.P., Re. 0-3-4 in Bihar, Re. 0-7-0 in Bengal, Re. 0-5-10 in Bombay, Re. 0-5-5 in Madras, etc. Due to the extraordinary rise in the price of various commodities, the cost of cultivation of cane went up tremendously during the next six years and the price of cane was raised from Re. 0-10-0 in 1943 to Rs. 2-0-0 in 1947-48, to Re. 1-13-0 in 1948-49 and Re. 1-10-0 in 1949-50 in U.P. The price fixed for the season 1950-51 and 1951-52 was Re. 1-12-0. Although the Tariff Board of 1950 as well as in 1949 recommended a reduction in the minimum price of cane from Re. 1-10-0 to Re. 1-4-0 per maund, by stages, the Central Government, on a review of current circumstances, have not found it feasible or practicable to implement this recommendation, and consequently the price of sugar has had to be raised from Rs. 28-8-0 per md. to Rs. 29-12-0, and later in the season to a maximum of Rs. 33-0-0 per maund in 1950-51, in certain areas of Bihar. The same prices were fixed in 1951-52. However, in 1952-53 the price of cane was lowered to Re. 1-7-0 per maund, and for 1953-54 and 1954-55, it was fixed at Re. 1-5-0 per maund.

In July 1949, the Government of India appointed a Technical Committee on sugarcane to inquire into the cost of production of sugarcane in different parts of the country, to review the progress of cane research and development and to suggest ways and means to achieve quicker results in increasing the yield of cane per acre and the sugar content of cane with a view to ultimately reducing the cost of production of sugar. In September 1949, the Committee issued a detailed questionnaire on the subject. We understand that in December 1949, the Committee sub-

mitted an interim report of 300 pages and gave some tentative figures of the cost of production of cane which may be adopted by the Tariff Board for the purpose of their report. We suggest that an inquiry should be undertaken before long as it would be very useful for the purpose of chalking out a suitable policy in relation to the price of sugarcane, which is presently fixed on *ad hoc* basis.*

Cost of Cultivation varies from State to State

The cost of cultivation of cane varies from State to State as well as in different tracts in the same State. It depends on many factors, the most important of which are climate and soil factors, as well as the availability or otherwise of irrigation, manurial and other facilities. The average cost of cultivation of cane, according to the figures supplied by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, in its 1948-49 report, is shown in Table No. 12, on page xiii in the section "Sugar Industry at a Glance".

Smaller Area can give Larger Quantity of Cane

The area under sugarcane in India has been varying from 3.5 to 4.5 million acres, depending on prices of cane and gur in relation to all alternative crops and possible climatic conditions at the time of planting. *It is pertinent to note that though the sugarcane area in the country constitutes only 2 per cent of the area under foodgrains, no other country in the world has an equal area under sugarcane.* The yield, however, is very small, the all-India average yield being only 14 to 15 tons per acre as compared with 56 tons in Java. There is thus scope for a great improvement in the yield of cane per acre in India. According to the Government Sugarcane Expert who carried out a survey of the sugarcane research and development in 1945, it should be possible to increase the yield of cane to 800 maunds in U.P., Punjab and Bengal, 600 maunds per acre in Bihar, and 1,100 maunds per acre in the tropical areas within a period of five years. There are many who feel that the estimates are on the lower side. The special officer, Dr. W. Burns, an Agricultural Commissioner of the Government of India, appointed by the Government in 1943 to report on the technological possibilities of agricultural development in India, stated that there was no doubt that the average yield of cane in India could be forced much higher than it was then, particularly in areas where the climate was suitable. He estimated an average yield of about 40 tons per acre for the whole of India. *It is apparent from this that the yield of sugarcane in India, as a whole, could be doubled at least, with a proper development,* in the near future.

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* We are glad to note that this Committee, at their meeting held on 26-12-1953, decided to undertake a comprehensive enquiry into the cost of cultivation of cane at an estimated cost of 3 lakhs of rupees spread over three years.

CHAPTER 15

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN OTHER STATES & PAKISTAN

Sugar Industry in the Deccan, 1952-53

In spite of odds, the Deccan sugar factories produced 1,40,000 tons of sugar during the year 1952-53 as against 1,56,000 tons during the preceding year of 1951-52. This showed a decrease of about 15% in the production as a result of short supplies of cane to the factories. Private cane which would have ordinarily been available to the factories was diverted to the manufacture of gur due to high market price of the commodity.

Cane cost & Cane water charges:

The unsatisfactory position of the canal water also adversely affected the cane production on the farms of the sugar factories.

The Bombay Government during the year under review raised the water charges for cane water from Rs. 90 to Rs. 120 per acre. For lift water, the charges have been increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 where the height exceeds 45 feet. The rate for canal water in 1945 was Rs. 45 per acre.

Rates for Canal Water per acre 1945 to 1953

Year	*Rate per acre*
1945	Rs. 45
1946	Rs. 60
1951	Rs. 80
1952	Rs. 90
1953	Rs. 120

It may be observed that the rates for canal water have since 1945 increased by nearly three times in 1953. All this has tended to increase the cost of production of cane in the Deccan. It may be recalled that while the Government of India has announced its policy of reducing the cost of cane, the policy of the Government of Bombay has tended to increase the cost of cane by increase in the canal water charges.

Irrigation Cess Rs. 22-8-0 per acre:

The Government of Bombay have further levied an irrigation cess at the rate of Rs. 22-8-0 per acre of land under sugarcane, even though the Committee, which was specially appointed to investigate this matter, had specifically recommended that irrigation cess should not exceed Rs. 3 per acre and the Bombay Government, it is contended by the industry, had accepted the recommendation of the Committee, on the point.

The Sugar Industry in the Deccan has urged that all this policy of rate increases which ultimately goes to increase the cost of production of cane is not in consonance with the Central and the State Government's policy to bring down the cost of sugar production and make sugar available to the consumers at a reasonably cheap rate.

OTHER LOCAL TAXES :

Again, it is being pointed out by the industry that as a result of the inclusion of sugar factories in the Deccan under the word, "Village" under the Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1933, the factories are required to pay taxes to the Village Panchayats even though all the amenities for the working population in the factory colony are provided by the factories themselves at their own cost.

It is understood that the Bombay Government has turned down the request of the factories to be excluded from the application of the Village Panchayat Act, 1933.

Important Features of the Sugar Industry in the Deccan

(1) Constant endeavour must be made to increase the yield of cane per acre without in any way reducing the sugar content of the crop. For this purpose intensified study of the various aspects of sugarcane cultivation such as variety of cane, soils, manuring, pests and diseases, etc. should be undertaken. From the experiment on plots of 10 acres on the basis of experience gained of prize plots, it is found that the results could be encouraging.

(2) The present scale of water supply at the rate of 124 acre-inches was very low and the factories were not able to irrigate more than 2/3rds of their planted crop. The factories have to go on working under a sense of being deprived of 1/3rd of the crop which they might legitimately expect to obtain as a result of their care and labour. This niggardly supply not only affected their crop yields but also encouraged the yield of serious pests and diseases in a fertile field.

(3) The Government had also increased the water rates in two instalments during the last two years. The share of water charges in the total cost of cane comes to Rs. 3 per ton of cane, according to unofficial estimate.

(4) The problem of pests has assumed a greater significance. It was necessary for the Government to enforce the Pests Act in the sugarcane areas and take compulsory measures to eradicate pests and diseases.

(5) There is also complete indifference of the State Government to the subject of research on cane development in spite of their collecting Rs. 60 lakhs in the form of cane cess for this purpose. Though these factories have paid several crores of rupees to the Government under this head during the last four years, neither the agricultural side

nor the manufacturing side had benefited much by way of research, leading to increase in production cost, undertaken specifically from this source of revenue. This should not be construed as disparaging the useful work the Padegaon Research Station was doing. It is regrettable to hear that instructions were issued to the Padegaon Research Station to decrease the net expenses incurred at present by half. Considering what the industry paid for research, the State Government should have extended the work of the Padegaon Research Station instead of asking it to curtail its expenditure. The manufacturers have not seen any sign to justify Government's claim that the sugarcane cess was being utilised fully. They suspected that in preparing the Cane Cess Fund Budget the Government diverted to its expenditure certain items which they would normally have undertaken on their own accord. When the whole amount was being contributed exclusively by the sugar industry, it is not fair that the industry should not have been consulted and given a share in preparing the budget.

(6) Government should remove restrictions imposed in the proper utilization of the by-products of the industry, particularly molasses.

(7) The industry in the Deccan was put to great hardship due to the cramping restrictions of the B.R.R. Act, though it was responsible for giving employment to nearly 60,000 workers under conditions which, if not ideal, are at any rate better than in most of the other industries, and agriculture in general in the State would be at stake if the cane-grower has to submit himself to all the rigidity of the B.I.R. Act.

(8) The new sales tax from which the sugar industry was exempted so far has come at a time when its effect would be all the more severe under the conditions of the ruling competitive market, it is widely felt.

(9) The sugarcane cess at the present rate of As. 3 per maund is unjustifiably heavy. It amounted to almost 14% to 15% of the price of cane and nowhere in the world was any consumer commodity subjected to such a heavy cess.

Bombay Government incurs loss of Rs. 9.2 lakhs in Sugar Deal in 1952-53

On September 17, 1953, it was disclosed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly by Shri Y. B. Chawan, Minister for Civil Supplies, that the Bombay Government incurred a loss of Rs. 9,19,328-10-7 on the sale and purchase of sugar in Bombay city in 1952-53. As such the Government did not agree to undertake to sell any more quantity from imported sugar for distribution. This was disclosed by the Hon'ble Shri Kidwai in his statement in the House of the People on 18th September 1953.

Gur Decontrol in Bombay in 1952-end

The Bombay Government, according to a press report in November 1952, removed the price control of gur. The order dated December

19, 1950, fixing maximum wholesale and retail prices of gur as such stood cancelled.

Annual General Meeting of Deccan Sugar Factories' Association on 2-11-53

Presiding over the Annual General Meeting of the Deccan Sugar Factories' Association on 2-11-1953 Shri D. M. Dahanukar stated as follows : —

1. Though sugar production in India had fallen in the 1952-53 season to 13.16 lakh tons from 14.83 lakh tons in 1951-52, yet the output of Deccan sugar factories was satisfactory, they having produced 1,40,000 tons in 1952-53 as against 1,56,000 in 1951-52.

2. The sugar price could not be competitive unless the rates of taxation were lowered and unless Government ceased raising the wages to meet the exorbitant demands of labour in sugar industry.

3. While the water rates in other States in India ranged from Rs. 6 to Rs. 32 per acre, Bombay Government wanted to increase the water rate further from Rs. 90 per acre to Rs. 120 per acre. This was in addition to the irrigation cess of Rs. 22-8-0 per acre per annum in respect of sugarcane under irrigable range.

400 tons of Sugar for 1953 Diwali in Bombay

To meet the temporary shortage of sugar and consequent high price of sugar in Diwali in Bombay, the Government of India rushed 400 tons of sugar from up-country mills to Bombay on 3-11-53.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN MYSORE IN 1951-52

The year under review was an exceptionally good one for the Sugar Industry in Mysore, represented by the sole unit at Mandya. Production of Mandya factory in the year 1951-52 reached the peak figure of 37,155 tons, the highest ever to be reached by the factory so far. This may be said to be the highest quantity to be produced by any one single factory in India. This high production was possible largely due to the exceptionally good recovery obtained by the factory, namely, 11.51%. In no previous year in the history of the factory had the production of sugar and recovery percentage reached such high limits.

The fact that in the preceding year the fields were lying fallow due to extreme drought, resulted in a marked improvement in the quantity of cane which showed comparatively better sucrose content and thus led to higher recovery. The enforced rest which the fields were given for a year also led to a marked increase in the yield of cane per acre. Thus, during the year under report, the average yield in the Mandya area shot up to 39 tons per acre, which is also a record.

Out of the year's production of 37,155 tons of sugar, 32,050 tons were given for controlled distribution and 960 tons were sold in the

free market. The crushing season started on the 12th July 1951 and lasted upto 24th March 1952, spread over 242 milling days. During this period, the factory crushed 3,22,475 tons of cane. On the basis of the minimum price of Re. 1-12-0 notified by the Government of India, a price of Rs. 47-10-0 per ton was paid for the cane. The Government of Mysore continued to levy a cess on sugarcane at the rate of Rs. 6 per ton.

A remarkable achievement in the Company's Farms was the high yield of as much as 104 tons of cane per acre obtained on a two-acre demonstration plot.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN WEST BENGAL IN 1952-53

The following were the important features of the sugar industry in West Bengal during the 1952-53 season :—

(1) It was only towards the end of May 1953 that prices registered a rise as stocks had gone down due to poor arrivals.

(2) The sugar consumption of Calcutta in the 1952-53 season was about 6,000 bags daily. Of these 2,500 bags were required for local consumption and 3,500 bags were exported to outside States such as Orissa, Assam, Malabar, Madras, etc. Against this, daily arrival for some time past had been about 1,000 to 2,500 bags only. It was, therefore, natural that when stocks got depleted, prices took an upward turn by May 1953. The Government too realised this fact and took steps to step up movement of sugar specially to important consuming centres like Calcutta.

(3) Due to higher prices of gur and khandsari, more people took to consumption of sugar though such a high rate of consumption has been most unexpected. It slightly disturbed the equilibrium as the supplies could not keep pace with the demand due to transport difficulties.

(4) The cane price which was reduced in the 1952-53 season to Re. 1/5 per md. from Re. 1/12 per md. in 1951-52, did not prove to be economical. Moreover, gur prices went up very high.

(5) The Government allowed factories to charge for the dunnage provided by them. This led the factories to charge any rate varying between Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per wagon.

PAKISTAN SUGAR INDUSTRY IN 1952-53

As against 167 sugar mills that worked in India in the 1952-53 season, only 8 sugar mills worked in Pakistan, there being 4 in East Bengal, 2 in West Punjab and 2 in N.-W.F. Province.

On June 4, 1953, Mardan Sugar Mill, which embodied the dream of Pakistan to make Pakistan self-sufficient in sugar, caught fire and the loss caused by fire is reported to be of crores of rupees.

The daily cane-crushing capacity of the four East Bengal Sugar Mills was 3,800 tons; that of two mills in Western Punjab was 550 tons and that of two mills in N.-W.F. Province (i.e. Takht-i-Bhai 400/600 tons and Mardan 3,000 tons) was 3,600 tons.

Production in Pakistan one-fifth of Demand

Uptil March 1953 there were 10 sugar mills in Pakistan with a grinding capacity of 95,000 tons, but in order to meet the requirement of Pakistan in full, the Pakistan Industrial Corporation has proposed installing more mills in the Thal area and in Bahawala. Whereas the estimated total sugar requirement of Pakistan is today 2,65,000 tons, the production of sugar has not been even one-fifth of the demand. The production of sugar in the past few years had been as follows:

TABLE No. A

Sugar Production in Pakistan (1948-1952)

Year	Sugar Production (Long Tons)
1948	7,443
1949	38,716
1950	32,772
1951	42,813
1952	48,514

According to the Second Forecast for "All-Pakistan", the area under sugarcane cultivation in 1952-53 (released on 1-11-52) was 7,33,000 acres as against 7,28,000 acres in 1951-52, there being an increase of 0.7%.

Pakistan announced in January 1953 that it would consider barter deals for export of Pakistan cotton in exchange of essential articles like sugar, art silk, etc.

Production of Gur in Pakistan

According to the final estimate, the production of sugar in terms of gur during 1952-53 is placed at 10,72,000 tons which compares with 8,92,000 tons in 1951-52.

Acreage under sugarcane is given as 8,67,000 as against 7,25,000 in the previous season.

Figures of acreage and production of sugarcane during the last few years are shown below:—

TABLE No. B

—		Area (Acres)	Yield in terms of Gur (Tons)
1948–49	..	714,000	1,019,000
1949–50	..	754,000	1,039,000
1950–51	..	..	872,000
1951–52	..	725,000	892,000
1952–53	..	867,000	1,072,000

CHAPTER 16

LABOUR IN SUGAR INDUSTRY

Employment in Sugar Industry since 1929

The sugar industry, the second largest industry in the country, is responsible for employing over 130,000 workers, skilled and unskilled, besides giving employment to no less than 3,500 University men.

The number of workers employed in 1932 in 31 factories was 33,900 according to *Indian Labour Gazette*. Since 1937 the average number of workers in Indian (Undivided) sugar factories was 76,500 in 1937, 76,100 in 1938 and 76,900 in 1939, 91,000 in 1945, according to figures supplied in the *Indian Sugar Statistics*, 1951. The average number of workers in subsequent years, according to the same authority, in the Indian Union was 87,600 in 1946, 91,500 in 1947 and 101,000 in 1948.*

The average daily number of workers employed in the Indian (Undivided) sugar industry in 1929 was 14,729 ; in 1930 it was 14,852 ; in 1931 it was 18,030 ; in 1932 it increased to 33,900 ; in 1933 to 49,195 ; in 1934 to 64,186 ; in 1935 to 69,700 ; in 1936 to 77,087 ; in 1937, 1938 and 1939 it fell to about 76,500 and in the war-time it again rose to 85,776 in 1940 ; it was 85,718 in 1941 and it again began falling to 84,100 in 1942 and to 83,294 in 1943. The increase in the average daily employment between 1929 and 1939 was 442.3 per cent ; between 1939 and 1943 it was 8.3 per cent and between 1929 and 1943 it was 465 per cent. Labour turn-over in the Indian sugar industry is low, the average varying between 2 per cent and 3 per cent as most of the skilled and unskilled workmen are drawn from villages nearby. Near-

* The actual number employed during the crushing season is much more than the average.

ness of home and the fact that crushing season coincides with the slack season in agriculture accounts for the low turnover. The percentage of the seasonal to the total workmen varies from centre to centre from 75 per cent as in Champaran to 12 per cent in Madras and 34 per cent in Belapur.

Wages in Sugar Industry since 1931-32 to 1951-52

The minimum wages in the sugar industry have increased from Rs. 11-4-0 per month in 1931-32 to Rs. 55 in 1948-49. The same wage of 1948-49 is in force even today since 1948-49.

Minimum wages in sugar industry in India decreased from Rs. 11-4-0 in 1931-32 to Rs. 6 per month in 1936-37, again increased to Rs. 11 in 1939-40. In 1945-46, they were more than doubled to Rs. 22-8-0 per month. In 1946-47, they were Rs. 36, in 1947-48 Rs. 45 and in 1948-49 they were Rs. 55, which continue to be in force since then.

The following is a comparative statement showing wage levels prevalent in the sugar industry in India. It shows how the wage level of 1945-46 was gradually increased in subsequent years (Table No. A) : —

TABLE NO. A

Wage Level in Sugar Industry since 1946-47 to 1951-52

Year	1945-46 Wage level which was increased in subsequent years						
	Rs. 22 8	Rs. 23 to Rs. 30	Rs. 31 to Rs. 40	Rs. 41 to Rs. 50	Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	Rs. 101 to Rs. 200	Rs. 201 to Rs. 300
*1946-47	Rs. 36	Rs. 36 to Rs. 43	Rs. 43 to Rs. 52	Rs. 52 to Rs. 61	Rs. 61 to Rs. 110	Rs. 110 to Rs. 200	Rs. 215 to Rs. 322 8
1947-48	Rs. 45	Rs. 45 to Rs. 52	Rs. 51 to Rs. 60	Rs. 61 to Rs. 69	Rs. 68 to Rs. 117	Rs. 117 to Rs. 234	Rs. 225 to Rs. 337 8
†1948-49 to 1951-52	Rs. 55	Rs. 55 to Rs. 62 8	Rs. 59 14 to Rs. 68 14	Rs. 67 8 to Rs. 76 8	Rs. 125 to Rs. 248	Rs. 75 to Rs. 124	Rs. 249 to Rs. 354

* As per Bhatia Committee Recommendations implemented from the 1st of October 1946. The incidence was Re. 0-9-6 per maund of sugar produced and reckoning U.P.'s production at 5.2 lakh tons, the extra amount paid by the industry to workers was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 84,98,660.

† As per Nimbkar Labour Enquiry Committee Recommendations. The same wage level is in force.

Sugar Industry and its Workers in Uttar Pradesh during 1952-53 †

The Sugar Industry in India, when judged not merely in point of production, but also in terms of employment which it offers to the country's population, stands next to the Cotton and Jute Textile industries. This industry is responsible for employing 1,30,000 workers

* A note by the Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh.

† We regret we are not able to give a similar note for Bihar this year.

—skilled and unskilled—besides providing employment to 3,500 educated persons. It occupies a very inportant and vital place in the economy of the State of Uttar Pradesh. The States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar when taken together produce as much as 75 per cent of the entire sugar produced in the country. Uttar Pradesh is the largest sugar producing State in India and accounts for more than 60% of the total area under sugarcane. It has a very close relationship with agriculture inasmuch as a large number of agriculturists depend for their livelihood on this industry. On account of the important position of this industry, the labour problems of this industry have got due recognition at the hands of the State Government, and a number of measures for improving the lot of the workers in this industry have been taken by Government from time to time. A short account of the important steps taken by Government in this direction is given below : —

Increase in Wages

The wages prevailing in the sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh prior to the year 1946 were extremely low. In 1946 the Government appointed the U.P. and Bihar Sugar Factories Labour (Wage) Enquiry Committee for examining the then existing wages. As a result of the enforcement of the recommendations of this Committee the minimum monthly consolidated wage was fixed at Rs. 36 per month. Further increases were granted during the year 1947-48 and the minimum consolidated wage was raised to Rs. 45 per month. During the season 1948-49 the minimum consolidated wage was raised to Rs. 55 per month and an increase at specific rates over the wage levels existing in 1945-46 was also granted to employees in higher wage categories at the following scale : —

TABLE No. B

	Wage levels of 1945–46					Increase in wages made	
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.
1.	22	8	0			An increase of	32 8 0
2.	28	0	0	to	30	An increase of	32 8 0
3.	31	0	0	to	40	An increase of	28 14 0
4.	41	0	0	to	50	An increase of	26 8 0
5.	51	0	0	to	100	An increase of	24 0 0
6.	101	0	0	to	200	An increase of 24% of the pay.	
7.	201	0	0	to	300	An increase of 18% of the pay.	

The increases in accordance with the scale mentioned above were enforced by Government by passing an order under the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. These increases were made in respect of the crushing season 1952-53, and will remain in force till the commencement of the crushing season 1953-54. Besides this, the Government Order also stipulates that increments earned by a worker in the usual course during the 1945-46 season to the 1951-52 season or increments allowed by employers in response to the appeal of the Labour Minister, U.P., in Sugar Industry Tripartite Conference, held on November 9, 1952, will be an addition to the increments sanctioned in the above order. Besides, these, the question of standardization of wages and grades in sugar industry of Uttar Pradesh is under the active consideration of the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Bonus

The payment of bonus in the sugar industry has more or less acquired the character of a regular annual payment. Government passes orders year after year laying down the scale according to which the sugar factories are required to pay bonus in respect of a season. Payment of bonus in sugar industry is linked with production of sugar and not with profits. For the first time the bonus in sugar factories in U.P. was paid in 1946-47 and since then bonus is paid every year. In respect of the season 1950-51 an order was passed by Government under the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, ordering the sugar factories to pay bonus at the same rates which were recommended by the State Industrial Tribunal in respect of the season 1949-50, that is, bonus for 1950-51 was paid at the following rate :—

TABLE No. C

Quantity of sugar produced in maunds	Rate of Bonus
1. Upto one lakh	Nil.
2. Over one lakh and upto 2 lakhs	As. 2 per maund of sugar produced.
3. Over 2 lakhs and upto 3½ lakhs	As. 4 per maund of sugar produced.
4. Over 3½ lakhs and upto 5 lakhs	As. 6 per maund of sugar produced.
5. Over five lakhs	As. 8 per maund of sugar produced.

Government appointed a Committee, *vide* Government Order dated December 3, 1952, to investigate and report to Government on the question of bonus for sugar factory workers for the year 1951-52. The Committee considered the entire question in detail and submitted a report to Government containing their recommendations regarding payment of bonus in respect of the season 1951-52. After considering carefully the report of the Committee the State Government passed an order dated February 18, 1953, fixing the scale for payment of bonus to the workers of the sugar factories in respect of the 1951-52 season.

Retaining Allowance

Sugar industry is a seasonal industry and a majority of workers go out of employment in off-season. Previously retaining allowance used to be paid by some factories to some of the workers generally at the rate equivalent to 50% of their wages, but there was no uniformity as regards the categories to whom this allowance was admissible. For the first time, some uniformity was achieved in this matter in 1948 as a result of an agreement arrived at between the organisations of employers and workers and the following categories became entitled to retaining allowance at the rate of 50 per cent of their wages: Chemists, Panmen, Evaporatormen, Triplemen, Mates, Engineering Department, Fitters, and Engine Drivers.

Later on the matter was enquired into detail and in addition to the categories mentioned above the following additional categories of workers became entitled to retaining allowance at the rate of 50 per cent of their consolidated wages. The boiler incharge or boiler foremen fitter incharge, mill house incharge and boiling house incharge, electrician, Assistant Engineer, Juice foreman, P.H. Controller, Analysts, welders, carpenter, turner, fireman, beltman, switchboard attendant, all mates and cane carrier munshies.

Leave and Holidays

Facilities for providing leave and holidays with pay are also available to the workers in sugar factories. By a Government Order of January 11, 1950, factories in Uttar Pradesh were directed to grant 17 paid festival holidays to the workers. Recently the Government have increased the number of holidays from 17 to 18 days *vide* Government Orders dated January 10, 1953. In addition to this, the Government considered the question of grant of a paid holiday on Republic Day (January 26, 1952) and laid down that workers paid on monthly basis should be given holiday wherever possible or feasible and those on daily basis should get paid holiday but in case they are called upon to do work of an emergent nature they should be paid an additional day's wage. In respect of leave, the Court of Enquiry (Sugar) to whom this question was referred by Government, recommended that provisions contained in Chapter VIII of the Factories Act, 1948, would

apply to all workers in sugar factories whether working within the premises of the factory or outside.

Regulation of Employment of Seasonal Workers

Formerly, there was no statutory control regarding the employment of seasonal workers year after year. The position in most of the factories, no doubt, was that the seasonal workers were given employment in the subsequent year also, but even then there were a number of occupations in which hardship was caused to seasonal workers when they were refused employment. Government, therefore, considered it desirable to regulate the employment of seasonal workers and passed orders under the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, laying down conditions for recruitment of seasonal workers each year. In respect of the season 1952-53 Government passed an order on November 3, 1952, the main provisions of which are as follows :—

(1) A worker who has worked or but for illness or any other unavoidable cause would have worked in a factory during the whole of the second half of the last preceding season will be employed in a subsequent season in such factory.

(2) All the seasonal workers who worked during the last season will be put on their old jobs whether they were in the "R" shifts (relieving shift) or in usual shifts.

(3) Vacancies caused by dismissal, resignation or death shall be filled up by old hands of that particular factory if suitable hands are available.

(4) Where owing to trade reasons or reasons necessary for a *bona fide* play off, it becomes so necessary, the factory may discharge the workman before the actual closing of the factory in that season on payment of such compensation as may be determined by the Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur, or if he so directs, by the Deputy Labour Commissioner.

(5) Each sugar factory shall intimate in writing the date of the commencement of the actual crushing season to all registered trade unions of the factory and also by publishing in local papers.

Housing and Wages

The sugar factories are also providing to the workers certain other amenities. The sugar factories have to a certain extent provided some housing accommodation for their workers but the arrangements are not adequate. The State Government have now started a scheme for construction of 1,500 workmen's quarters in 66 sugar factories of the State under the U.P. Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Act, 1951. A Housing Board was set up under this Act and a fund known as the U.P. Sugar and Power Alcohol

Industries Labour Welfare and Development Fund was created for financing the construction of houses. At the end of 1952 the position was that 38 sugar factories started construction of 520 quarters out which 123 had been completed upto plinth level, 40 upto roof level (but roofs not laid), 76 upto roof level (and roofs also laid), 168 upto plastering and cement, 74 completed and 39 below plinth level. A total sum of Rs. 4,49,523 was paid to the sugar factories out of the fund for the cost of construction already completed.

Regulation of Conditions of Work

The condition of work, in sugar factories, is regulated through the enforcement of the provisions of a number of Labour Acts. The Factories Act, 1948, applies to all the sugar factories. Measures for prevention of and settlement of industrial disputes are taken under the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The conditions of working of those employees in sugar factories who are not covered by the Factories Act, 1948, are regulated by the U.P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1947. A set of Standing Orders have also been enforced by the Government regulating terms of employment, etc. for workers in sugar factories.

Workers' Organisations

Important federations of trade unions have existed in the sugar industry, namely, the Indian National Sugar Mill Workers' Federation and the United U.P. and Bihar Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation. The Indian National Sugar Mill Workers' Federation was instrumental in developing collective bargaining in the sugar industry to a remarkable degree and it was associated by Government in all measures taken by them for the amelioration of the condition of workers.

The number of registered Trade Unions in the sugar industry in 1952-53 was 100, while the number of de-registered unions was five only.

Ad Hoc Increments in Wages for 1952-53

The U.P. Sugar Industry Tripartite Conference was held on November 19, 1952, under the Chairmanship of Shri Sampurnanand, Minister for Labour, U.P. Government.

The Chairman of the Conference, Shri Sampurnanandji, stated that with the changed circumstances the Report of the Standardisation Committee appears to be a bit out of date and that the whole needed to be examined afresh. He further suggested that a Committee consisting of 3 representatives of employers and 3 representatives of workers should be formed to examine the problem with the assistance of efficiency experts. In this connection he suggested that pending the report of the above Committee, one *ad hoc* increment might be given to the workers. The question of granting this increment was left to the good sense of the factories.

It was stated in the conference that from the commencement of the 1946-47 season when the minimum wage was increased from Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 36-0-0 per month, factories which were giving normal increments to certain categories of workers, which did not include unskilled workers, had stopped giving such voluntary increments thereafter, because they were asked to give increments according to Government Orders in 1946-47 and also in the subsequent two years and also because a Standardisation Committee had been appointed to recommend grades, etc. Since the Government have decided not to proceed with the recommendations of this Committee and a fresh enquiry has to be made, the Minister appealed that factories, of their own accord, might give one normal increment.

The representatives of the sugar industry drew the attention of the Minister to the difficult situation of the industry on account of large accumulation of stocks involving heavy financial commitments which made the position extremely uncertain. The Minister readily appreciated the difficulties of the factories and agreed to leave the matter to the good sense of the factories.

It was further clear from the letter of the Labour Secretary, U.P. Government, that the factories were not bound to consider giving increments to such categories as have not received normal increments in the past. Further, if a factory did not suspend the normal voluntary increments during these years, it would not be required to give the *ad hoc* increment suggested by the Minister.

In considering the increments, the factories, it was contended, would be justified in taking into consideration the increments allowed under the various Government Orders since 1946-47, because such increments were not wholly on account of rise in the cost of living. If the present consolidated wages and salaries were to be split up between basic wage and D.A., it is apparent that the basic wage cannot be taken at the same level as was prevailing before 1946-47 and the rest of the consolidated salary as D.A.

Therefore, where salaries have already reached the maximum limit provided by the factory concerned, by allowing voluntary increments in addition to the Government-ordered increments, no further increment need be given. In rest of the cases, however, the factories agreed to the Minister's appeal to give one normal increment to such of the workers who had been getting normal increments in the past and which were stopped by the factories in recent years in consideration of certain circumstances, stated above.

The Government of U.P. thanked in their letter dated 25-11-52 the employers for having made a handsome gesture towards bringing about amity and goodwill between labour and industry and hoped that it will be possible for the organisation to advise the sugar factories to give an *ad hoc* increment to their staff and workmen, as early as possible as agreed to.

CHAPTER 17

WORLD SUGAR INDUSTRY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture reports that world production of centrifugal cane and beet sugar for 1952-53 is now estimated at 35.8 million short tons, raw value, a decline of 6.5% from 38.3 million tons of 1951-52 and of 1.1% from the 36.2 million tons of 1950-51. This production, however, exceeds the average production of 1945-49 and 1935-39 by 30.6% and 25.6% respectively.

The production of non-centrifugal sugar is estimated at 6.8 million short tons for 1952-53 which compares with 6.5 million tons in 1951-52, an average of 6.3 million tons for 1945-49 and an average of 5.5 million tons for 1935-39. Most of this sugar is produced on the Indian continent and consumed locally.

World centrifugal cane sugar production for 1952-53 is estimated at 22.7 million tons, 5.4% less than the record 24.0 million tons of last year. However, the crop is 6.1% higher than the 21.4 million tons for 1950-51, 26.2% higher than the average of 18.0 million tons of 1945-49, and 35.9% higher than the average of 16.7 million tons of 1935-39. The reduced production for 1952-53 reflects primarily the restricted production of Cuba and Puerto Rico. The totals for areas of the world other than these countries show an increase of production in all cases.

Beet sugar production for 1952-53 is estimated now to total 13.2 million tons, 7.0% less than the previous year's crop of 14.2 million tons and 10.3% less than the record of 14.7 million tons of 1950-51. Weather and disease damage reacted so unfavourably to the crop in Europe that increased acreage offset only in part the resulting decreases of production in most countries of that continent. Increased production is noted for the U.S.S.R., which experienced more favourable weather; and smaller increases are noted for the best area of the continental United States and for Uruguay. Table No. A gives the world sugar production in pre-war, war and post-war periods.

Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade.

Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than the centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chanaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

Puerto Rican 1953-54 Sugar Crop Production to be limited

U.S. Department of Agriculture announced on 21-5-53 that production and marketing controls will be imposed on 1953-54 sugar crop in Puerto Rico, in accordance with the provisions of the Sugar Act.

TABLE NO. A

World Sugar Production—Centrifugal Sugar—By Continents

Pre-war, War and Post-war periods (In thousands of short tons, raw value).

—	Average Crop Years					
	1935-39	1945-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53*
North America ...	8,737	11,925	12,845	13,748	15,028	12,913
South America ...	2,115	2,999	3,147	3,590	3,794	3,945
Europe (including Russia) ...	10,035	7,595	9,774	12,270	12,142	11,095
Asia ...	5,224	2,479	3,375	3 577	4,684	4,830
Africa ...	1,293	1,450	1,611	1,809	1,696	1,865
Oceania ...	1,113	961	1,192	1,166	936	1,172
Total Centrifugal Sugar ...	28,517	27,409	31,944	36,160	38,280	35,820
Cane Sugar ...	16,747	18,024	20,274	21,440	24,079	22,666
Beet Sugar ...	11,770	9,385	11,670	14,720	14,201	13,154

* Preliminary.

Sugarcane producers are being advised to make production plans accordingly. Proportionate shares (farm allotments) for the 1952-53 crop may be used as general guides in planning production.

The Department stated that restrictions on the 1953-54 crop are necessary since the potential supply in Puerto Rico will be in excess of quota and carry-over requirements.

(For Table No. B see pp. 93, 94)

World Sugar Consumption

An increase in world sugar consumption of about one million short tons is expected in 1952-53 as against about 1,400,000 tons in 1951-52. The continued increase in consumption, aided by the estimated 1952-53 decrease of about two million tons in world production, will make 1952-53 one of the few post-war years in which there is no substantial increase in stocks. It is estimated that there will be very little change in stock levels on August 31, 1953 as compared to August 31, 1952, with a possibility of a decline of about one-quarter million tons in prospect. This compares with an increase of about two and three-quarter million tons in 1951-52. The Table No. C on page 95 gives the figures of opening stocks, production, consumption and end-season stocks in the four years ended 1952-53 and 1938-39.

TABLE No. B

World Sugar Crops—Estimates (1949-50 to 1952-53)

(Thousand Tons, Raw Value)

—	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 Partly estimated	1952-53 Estimated
BEET—				
Germany, West ...	615	984	1,043	900
Germany, East ...	545	768	738	640
Total ...	1,160	1,752	1,781	1,540
Czechoslovakia ...	614	866	714	670
Poland ...	832	940	937	985
France ...	875	1,403	1,232	1,080
Belgium ...	340	441	264	315
Holland ...	394	403	345	410
Denmark ...	316	369	357	260
Sweden ...	280	307	289	285
Italy ...	487	600	709	710
Spain ...	160	190	300	500
Switzerland ...	26	27	28	25
Yugoslavia ...	109	93	172	125
Bulgaria ...	53	45	61	50
Roumania ...	110	108	128	105
Austria ...	68	114	157	135
Hungary ...	260	251	260	210
U.K. ...	505	740	659	630
Irish Republic ...	97	95	92	90
Turkey ...	147	150	197	180
Finland ...	22	26	16	18
Latvia ...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania ...	...	...	...	...
Danzig ...	...	...	...	...
	6,855	8,920	8,698	8,323
U.S.S.R. ...	1,965	2,362	2,560	2,700
TOTAL EUROPE ...	8,820	11,282	11,258	11,023
Iran ...	42	60	74	60
Japan ...	15	21	28	30
U.S. (Beet) ...	1,443	1,795	1,368	1,370
Canada ...	110	145	118	135
Australia (Beet) ...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay ...	2	3	5	10
TOTAL BEET ...	10,432	13,306	12,851	12,628
CANE				
Cuba ...	5,470	5,668	7,110	5,070
San Domingo ...	469	524	580	600
Haiti ...	49	57	57	60
Mexico ...	640	720	740	785
	6,628	6,969	8,487	6,515

[*Contd. overleaf*

TABLE No. B—*Contd.*

—	1949–50	1950–51	1951–52 Partly Estimated	1952–53 Estimated
U.S. (Cane) ...	465	504	374	497
Hawaii ...	858	889	940	940
Puerto Rico ...	1,148	1,105	1,214	1,062
Philippines ...	625	845	930	1,092
Virgin Islands ...	9	6	11	12
	3,105	3,349	3,469	3,603
Br. Guiana ...	195	217	225	245
Br. W.I. ...	665	676	673	669
South Africa ...	500	612	475	589
Australia ...	937	932	720	900
Fiji ...	130	95	110	130
Mauritius ...	410	450	476	470
Br. E. Africa ...	70	80	73	80
	2,907	3,062	2,752	3,083
Fr. W.I. ...	101	124	150	150
Brazil ...	1,350	1,600	1,567	1,800
Argentine ...	540	603	641	550
Peru ...	445	455	475	475
Other C. & S. America ...	400	430	495	500
	2,836	3,212	3,328	3,475
Madeira & Azores ...	7	7	7	7
Spain (Cane) ...	21	24	23	27
	28	31	30	34
Egypt ...	190	200	200	200
Reunion ...	108	106	130	150
Madagascar ...	16	18	20	20
Angola ...	51	56	50	50
Mozambique ...	84	90	90	100
Belgian Congo ...	15	17	17	17
	464	487	507	537
India & Pakistan				
(Whites, r.v.) ...	1,210	1,380	1,700	1,600
(Gur, r.v.) ...	2,350	2,330	2,500	2,600
Indo-China ...	1	1	1	1
Burma ...	4	4	14	15
China ...	380	380	380	450
Indonesia ...	291	450	490	525
Taiwan (Formosa) ...	610	400	500	800
Japan ...	4	8	9	10
	4,850	4,953	5,594	6,001
Total Cane ...	20,818	22,063	24,167	23,248
Total Beet & Cane ...	31,250	35,369	37,018	35,876

Review No. 72, 1952, C. Czarnikow Ltd., London.

TABLE No. C

(Thousand short tons—raw value)

Season	Stocks at the beginning of the year	Production	Consumption	Stocks at end of the year
1938-39	11,609	31,143	31,163	11,589
1949-50	7,900	32,469	33,107	7,796
1950-51	7,796	36,512	34,710	9,739
1951-52	9,739	38,958	36,167	12,486
1952-53	12,486	36,955	37,170	12,227

World production of sugar for the current season is estimated at a lower figure, mainly because the production in Cuba is expected to be cut to 5.07 million tons, as against 7.11 million tons in 1951-52. The trend in output in other countries is, however, expected to remain more or less unchanged. The production of sugar (including gur) in India during the current season is estimated at about 4 to 4.5 million tons (raw value).

Thanks to the comfortable sugar supply position, as noted above, the sharp distinction between the dollar and non-dollar sugar markets has largely been wiped out. And there are signs of a development of a new division in world markets. The world pattern now emerging, according to the *Financial Times*, London, seems to be one of the division between the barter trade markets, on the one hand, and commodity prices decided in the U.K. and the U.S. on the other.

The recent events in the world sugar market illustrate the sort of factors involved, although they also apply to cotton, grain and a few other commodities. The British Government recently concluded a special purchase of one million tons of Cuban sugar, with a view to ending rationing. The price at which the purchase was concluded was extremely low and the fact that the U.K. bargaining had been concentrated on this point "can now be seen as highly significant". The quantity of sugar required by Britain could have been secured in other ways. For instance, traders in that country had many offers involving barter business. They also had many opportunities for "triangular barter business", under which sugar will be supplied to other countries under complicated arrangements involving British exports as one facet of the transaction. These offers have been consistently turned down by the authorities as being contrary to the official policy. The traders, for their part, still prefer ordinary business and welcome the progress made towards the resumption of free U.K. sugar market. Yet, if Britain does not accept barter type of business, the other countries will do so. In fact, the major sugar-producing countries, such as Cuba, "are apparently going to keep a foot in both trade camps". An indication of this is provided in the reported agreement between Cuba and France involving the sale of 1,65,000 tons of Cuban sugar. The agree-

ment, it is understood, is on the basis of some kind of barter involving water-supply equipment.

International Sugar Agreement: 1953

In the middle of August 1953, the International Sugar Council which had been meeting in London from July 13, 1953, under the auspices of the United Nations completed its negotiations by drawing a provisional World Sugar Agreement.

Delegates from 37 countries and observers from 13 other nations were expected to append their signatures to the Agreement. The signing of the agreement commenced on August 24, 1953, with the delegate from Cuba being the first to add his signature. While the agreement may be signed by most of the delegates it does not become effective until it is ratified by the respective Government or the delegates signing it.

Under the provisions of the agreement, each country is given a number of votes—a total of 1,000 votes being assigned to importing countries and 1,000 votes to exporting countries—according to their importance as importers and exporters. The United States and the U.K., the leading importing countries of the sugar world, receive 245 votes each, while Cuba, the leading exporting country, receives 245 votes. For the provisional agreement to become effective, exporting countries representing 750 votes and importing countries representing 600 votes must ratify the signatures of the delegates at London.

The International Sugar Agreement is designed to bring about a balance between sugar demand and sugar supplies at equitable and stable prices for the world market. The highlights of the agreement included a " price range " and basic export quotas for the world market.

The price range agreed upon called for the minimum price of 3.25c per pound and a high of 4.35c per pound based on f.o.b. Cuban price for raw sugar as established by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Should the price fall below 3.25c per pound, it is provided that the Council, set up under the Agreement, would have authority to so reduce quotas as to bring about a recovery in the price level to the prescribed minimum and conversely, should the price exceed 4.35c per pound the Council is authorised to so increase quotas as to bring price level down to the prescribed maximum.

The Council is further empowered to increase quotas without regard to maximum price of 4.35c per pound when it considers that the price trends justify such an action.

The basic quotas for the various exporting countries total 53,90,000 metric tons, raw value. The quotas assigned to various countries are as follows:

Figures in 1,000 metric tons.

Country			*Basic Quota*
Belgium (incl. Belgian Congo)	..	..	50
Brazil	..	..	175
Colombo	..	..	5
Cuba	..	..	2,250
Czechoslovakia	..	..	275
Denmark	..	..	70
Dominican Republic	..	..	600
Formosa	..	..	600
French Union	..	..	20
Germany (East Zone)	..	..	150
Haiti	..	..	45
Hungary	..	..	40
Indonesia (Java)	..	..	250
Mexico	..	..	75
Netherlands (incl. Suriman)	..	..	40
Peru	..	..	280
Philippines	..	..	25
Poland	..	..	220
Russia	..	..	200
Yugoslavia	..	..	20
		Total	5,390

Should world export requirements exceed the quota of 53,90,000 metric tons, or should any of the exporting countries fail to meet their export quotas, the following priorities will be taken into account in allocating additional quotas :

1. The first 50,000 tons will be allotted to Cuba.
2. The next 15,000 tons to Poland,
3. The next 5,000 tons will be allotted to Haiti in the first and second year of the Agreement; during the third year of the Agreement, this will be increased to 10,000 tons,
4. The next 25,000 tons will go to Czechoslovakia, and
5. The following 10,000 tons will go to Hungary.

The basic quota of 53,90,000 metric tons is "flexible" depending upon the export requirements as estimated by the Council. Should the Council find it necessary to reduce the quota, then such decrease will be made *pro rata*. On the other hand, should the Council find that increases above the 53,90,000 tons are necessary, then after the priorities mentioned above are utilised, such increases will be *pro rata*.

The Council in its meeting to be held in London from December 16, 1953, was expected to estimate the requirements of the world free market for sugar for the next year, i.e. 1954.

The Agreement is tentatively to go into effect in January 1954 and the countries ratifying it after the date will be required to recognise it retrospectively. The tenure of the Agreement is five years but the signatories can withdraw or ask for revision at the expiration of the third year. Doubt was expressed on August 24, 1953, whether Peru, Indonesia, Norway, and Switzerland will sign the agreement. It was decided to keep the actual agreement open for signatures during the period September 15 to October 31, 1953, and the Governments were expected to ratify it subsequently.

International Sugar Pact: India does not join

Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, said in reply to Shri Jhulan Sinha in the House of the People on 10-9-1953 that India had decided not to join the International Sugar Agreement at present.

When participant countries would review the Agreement after three years, the desirability of joining the Agreement would be reconsidered.

Dr. Deshmukh said that India was invited to the International Sugar Conference which met in London in July-August 1953 under the auspices of the United Nations.

Under the prosposed Agreement only such countries which had regular surplus for export or which had to import large quantities of sugar every year could stand to benefit, he opined.

As India was more or less self-sufficient in respect of sugar, the Government of India thought that she would not stand to gain anything by joining the Agreement.

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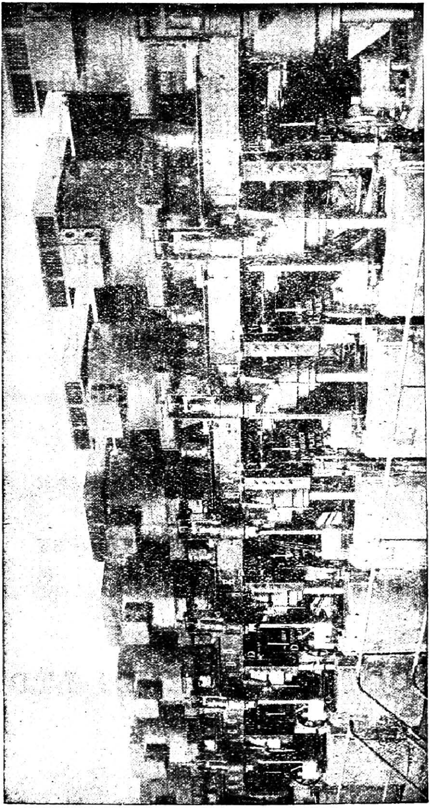

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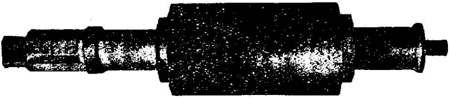

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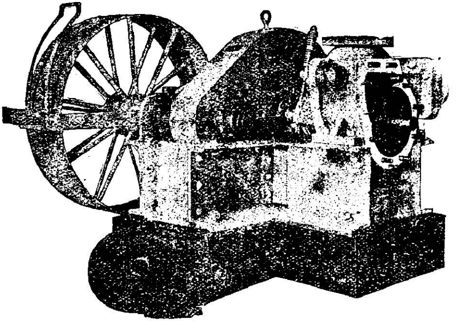

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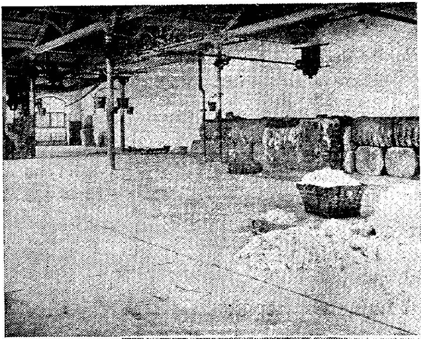

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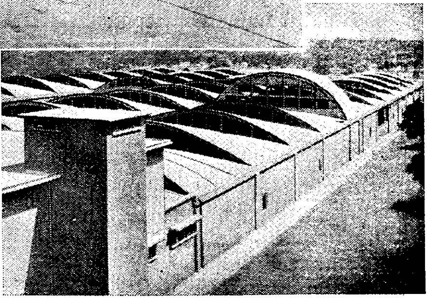

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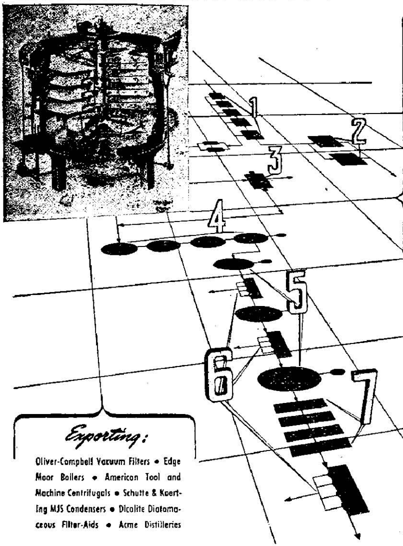

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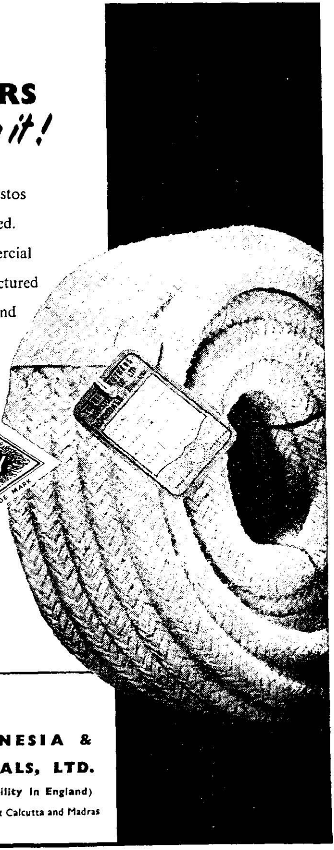

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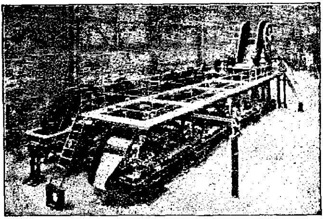

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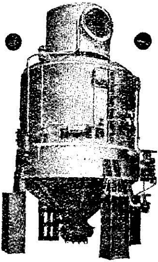
VACUUM PANS



One of the principal considerations in the design of Vacuum Pans is the effective circulation of the thick juice and massecuite, so that the heat transmission may be efficiently maintained and an even quality of crystal sugar be produced. STEWART Pans are designed to give speedy boiling with low steam consumption, and efficient circulation of the mother liquor to promote even heating.

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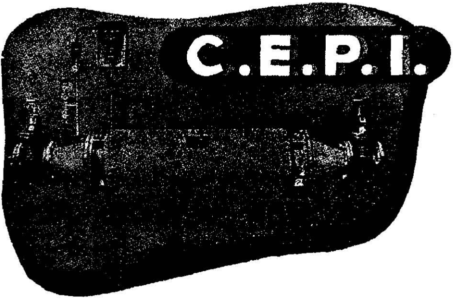
The latest development in the sugar industry



PATENT VERMEIREN
MANUFACTURED BY
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The problem of scale formation in evaporators, heaters, etc. is solved by the use of the
CEPI apparatus

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ALSO

" MONTECATINI " Refined Sulphur in Blocks, Rolls and Powder for Sugar and Agricultural Industries

manufactured by

Messrs. MONTECATINI, of MILAN, ITALY.

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" DYNACRAFT " Paper and Board Plants for manufacture of Paper & Board from Bagasse, trashes.

" DYNACRAFT " Conveyors, Elevators, Trucks, Trailers, etc., for Sugar Industry.

manufactured by

Messrs. DYNACRAFT MACHINE COMPANY, BOMBAY.

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SUGAR MILLS CHAIN & ATTACHMENT LINKS

PINIONS, BUCKETS & OTHER CASTINGS

made from malleable Iron to British Standard Specifications

(OUR PRODUCTS COMPARE TO FOREIGN MANUFACTURES IN ALL RESPECTS)

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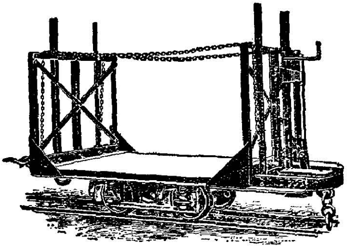
SHAPARIA'S *for* Sugar Cane Trucks, Tipping Wagons & Any Type of Light Railway Material



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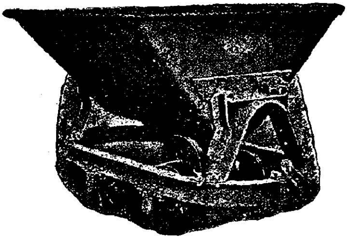
All-Steel Welded Sugar Cane Trucks as illustrated having a capacity of 3 to 5 tons are manufactured by us to suit 2'-0" and 2'-6" rail-gauges. They have fixed lattice ends and open sides mounted on a steel platform, Binding Chains, Winch, Etc. These Trucks are fitted on a Strong Rolled Steel Channel Frame fitted with or without Springs, Dust-Proof or fixed type Ball, Roller or Gun Metal Bearing Axle Boxes, suitable for outside journal and manufactured in separate units for easy packing and assembly at site.

Enquirers should please state the area of the floor and the heights of Lattice Ends of Stanchions since the density of the sugar cane varies greatly *in different parts of the country.*

The Double Side Steel Tipping Wagon bodies are made of M.S. Plates, frames of steel Channel, cradles and trunnions of Mild Steel and axles and wheels of steel. The bodies are made for easy crating and transportation and the loose parts are packed inside. Plain bearings are provided, but roller bearings can be fitted if required.

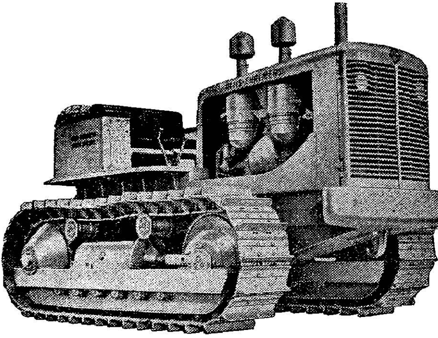


TIPPING WAGON

Approx: cubic feet capacity 13½ to 36.

SHAPARIA DOCK & STEEL Co., Ltd. Sewree, Bombay 15

ALLIS-CHALMERS



Only Allis-Chalmers tractors have these outstanding features which no other tractor has . . . !

✚ 1000-HOUR LUBRICATION

Track rollers of Allis-Chalmers tractors require lubrication only once every 1000 hours. This means considerable saving in expensive lubricant every day, saving in time for the machine and the operator and saving of labour. Because these rollers do not require lubrication every day, it also means fewer chances of neglect and expensive parts replacements. Roller bearings of Allis-Chalmers track rollers mean easy rolling and minimum waste of power. Roller bearings are lifetime and do not require frequent replacements like bronze bushings of other tractors.

✚ FOUR-WAY COOLING

Only Allis-Chalmers tractor engines are four-way cooled for better cooling, greater efficiency, greater economy of fuel and lubricant, less engine wear, fewer parts replacements and less down time.

✚ FEWER PARTS

Two-cycle design of Allis-Chalmers tractor engines means half the number of pistons, pins, cylinder sleeves, liners, connecting rods, bearings, fuel lines, unit injectors, etc. required as compared to four-cycle engines. Unit injectors eliminate fuel pumps and high pressure fuel lines altogether.

This means fewer parts to replace when replacement becomes necessary. Unit injectors can be serviced in the field at nominal cost and without special tools.

✚ PARTS INTERCHANGEABILITY

Most engine parts of Allis-Chalmers tractors are interchangeable with parts of other models of Allis-Chalmers tractors and motor graders. This means smaller parts inventory, easier storage and handling of parts by customer and dealer. With a smaller investment, the dealer has more parts for the customer.

Add to this, our finest technical service by factory-trained experts and our large stock of spare parts for prompt supply to you, and you will know why more Allis-Chalmers tractors are being bought in India today than all other makes. Write to us for further details.

50 TO 200 H.P. TRACTORS AND MATCHED EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT.

PASHABHAI PATEL & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY **DELHI** **CALCUTTA**

APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL FOR 1952-53

LIST OF SUGAR MILLS IN THE UNION OF INDIA AND IN PAKISTAN

WORKING AS WELL AS PROJECTED

1952

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND BROUGHT UP-TO-DATE

Published by

Messrs. M. P. GANDHI & CO. (*Publishers*),

JAN MANSION, SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY 1.

Telephones: Office: 24047. Res.: 73526 Telegrams: "KEEN", Bombay.

DETAILED LIST OF SUGAR MILLS (VACUUM PAN) IN THE UNION OF INDIA, AND IN PAKISTAN, 1952.

WORKING AS WELL AS PROJECTED

(Union of India)

EXPLANATION :—*Asterisk in the last but one column shows mills which have also got gur-refining plants.*

† *Mills marked thus did not work during 1951–52 season.*

‡ „ „ „ *are reported to be under construction.*

" S " = Sulphitation. " DS " = Double Sulphitation. " C " = Carbonation. " DC " = Double Carbonation.

Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	*Location*	*District*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Nearest Steamer Station*	*Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)*	
WEST BENGAL						
1. † Shree Radha Krishna Sugar Mills, Ltd., Lessees : Bengal Pioneer Agri. Farm Ltd., 138, Harrison Road, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Sugarsweet, Cal. Phone : B. B. 2203.	Beldanga. (Tel. Sugarsweet, Beldanga).	Murshidabad.	Beldanga, E. Rly.	Lalgola.	750	DS
2. The Ramnugger Cane & Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. M/S. Anderson Wright Ltd., 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Amasis, Calcutta. Phone : City 2572.	Plassey P. O.	Nadia.	Plassey, E. Rly.	D(	500/700	DS
3. † Rajluxmi Sugar Mills, M/A. Kartick Bose & Sons, Dr. Bose's Laboratory, Ltd., 45, Amherst Street, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Lactic, Calcutta. Phone : B. B. 415.	Maitra Bagan, Basirhat.	24 Parganas.	Maitra Bagan Rly. Siding, B. B. L. R.	...	75	S

4. ‡All-India Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. M/S. Chakraborty Roy & Co., Ltd., 1, British Indian Street, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Chini, Calcutta. Phone : City 4495.	Habra.	Do.	Habra, E. Rly.		...	600	

West Bengal 4

SOUTH BIHAR

1. †Gaya Sugar Mills Ltd., Managing Director, Lala Guru Sharan Lal, C.I.E., P.O. Guraru Mills, Dist. Gaya.	Guraru, P. O. Guraru Mills, (Tel. Sugar Mills, Gaya. Tel. Gaya 78).	Gaya.	Guraru,	Do.	Patna.	850	DS
2. The South Bihar Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. N. K. Jain & Co., Ltd., 2—3, Clive Row, Calcutta. Telegrams : Kalyanime, Calcutta.	Bihta (Telegrams : 'Sugar' Bihta Phone : Dinapore, 30).	Patna.	Bihta,	Do.	Digha.	1200	DS
3. †Mohini Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Messrs. Karamchand Thapar & Brothers Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Spiritual, Calcutta. Phone : Bank 1134/5	Bikramganj P.O. Bikramganj (Tel. Spiritual, Bikramganj.)	Shahabad.	Bikramganj, A.S.L. Rly.		Sinha 40 Miles Buxar 40 ,,	700	DS
4. Rohtas Industries, Ltd., M/A. Sahu-Jain Ltd., P. O. Dalmianagar (Shahabad). Tele { Grams : Sahu-Jain, Dalmianagar. Phone : Dalmianagar 8.	P. O. Dalmianagar.	Do.	Debri-on-Sone, E. Rly.		Buxar.	1800	DC/DS
5. Ganga Deshi Sugar Factory Ltd., M/D. Mr. Behari Lal, Buxar, (Tel. Sugar-Buxar).	P. O. Buxar Buxar, (Gajadharganj).	Do.	Buxar,	Do.	Do.	100*	S

South Bihar 5

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	*Location*	*District*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Nearest Steamer Station*	*Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)*	
		NORTH BIHAR					
1.	Sakri Sugar Factory of The Darbhanga Sugar Co., Ltd., Registered Office: Lohat P. O., Dist. Darbhanga. Tele { Grams: Sugar, Lohat. Phone: Darbhanga-3A.	Sakri P. O. Tel. Sakri, Factory : Sakri, Telephone : Darbhanga—3.	Darbhanga.	Sakri, N.E. Rly.	Semaria Ghat.	750	DS
2.	Lohat Sugar Factory of The Darbhanga Sugar Co., Ltd., Registered Office: Lohat P. O., Dist. Darbhanga. Tele { Grams: Sugar, Lohat. Phone: Darbhanga 3A.	Lohat P. O. Tel. Lohat Factory : Lohat, Telephone : Darbhanga—3.	Do.	Pandaul, Do. (Goods : Lohat Siding).	Do.	1300	S
3.	Ryam Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 21, Kanpur, U.P. Tele { Grams: Begg, Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2108.	Ryam Factory P. O. (Tel. Ryam Factory : Tarsarai).	Do.	Tarsarai, Do.	Do.	779	C
4.	Samastipur Central Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 21, Kanpur, U.P. Tele { Grams: Begg, Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2108.	Samastipur. (Tel. Central, Samastipur).	Do.	Samastipur, Do.	Do.	795	S
5.	New India Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Cotton Agents, Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Cotagent, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 3411.	Hassanpur Rd., P. O. Hassanpur Sugar Mill, (Tel. "Birla" Hassanpur Sugar Mills).	Do.	Hassanpur Road, Do.	Do.	1100/1300	DS

6.	The Motipur Sugar Factory Ltd., Agent :—Abdul Rahim Oosman & Co., (India) Ltd., 2, Rajmohan Street, Calcutta-1. Tele { Grams : Muslim, Calcutta. Phone : B. B. 2460.	Motipur. (Tel. Sattar, Motipur and Talabgar, Muzafferpur. Phone : Muzafferpur 65).	Muzafferpur.	Motipur,	Do.	Paleza Ghat.	1200	DC
7.	Belsund Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. Bangur Bros. Ltd., 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Guny Export. Phone : BK—3837.	Righa P. O. (Tel. Mitha, Righa).	Do.	Righa,	Do.	Semaria Ghat.	850	DS
8.	Champaran Sugar Co., Ltd., Barrah Factory, M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 21, Kanpur, U.P. Tele { Grams ; Begg, Kanpur. Phone : Kanpur 2108.	Bara-Chakia P. O. (Tel. Cane, Bara-Chakia).	Champaran.	Chakia,	Do.	Paleza Ghat.	932	DC
9.	Shree Hanuman Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Shree Hanuman Investment Co., Ltd., 178, Harrison Road, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Mightyholy, Calcutta. Phone : Jorasako 4501 (3 lines).	Motihari (Tel. Sugar, Motihari, Telephone No. 60).	Do.	Motihari,	Do.	Do.	850	DC
10.	The Sugauli Sugar Works, Ltd., M/D. Mr. Md. Hanif, 3 & 5, Rajmohan Street, Calcutta.	Sugauli, (Tel. Taj, Sugauli).	Do.	Sugauli,	Do.	Do.	900	DS
11.	Motilal Padampat Sugar Mill Co., Ltd., H. O. Kamala Tower, Kanpur. Tele { Grams : Motipat, Kanpur. Phone : 2532—Accounts 2315—Stores.	Majhaulia. (Tel. Motipat, Majhaulia).	Do.	Majhaulia,	Do.	Do	1000	DS

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
12.	Champarun Sugar Co., Ltd., Chanpatia Factory, M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co. Ltd., Post Box No. 21, Kanpur, U.P. Tele { Grams: Begg, Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2108.	Chanpatia, (Tel. Chansuco, Chanpatia).	Champaran.	Chanpatia. N.E. Rly.	Paleza Ghat.	870	S
13.	S. K. G. Sugar Ltd., M/A. Sahujain Ltd., Dalmianagar, Shahabad. Tele { Grams: Sahujain, Phone: Dalmianagar 8.	Lauriya P. O. (Tel. Sahujain, Lauriya).	Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	800	DS
14.	The New Swadeshi Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Cotton Agents Ltd., (1) 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Cotagent, Phone: Bank 3411. (2) Imperial Bank Bldg., Bank St., Bombay. Tele { Grams: Lucky, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 27046.	Narkatiaganj, (Tel. Birla, Narkatiaganj).	Do.	Narkatiaganj, Do.	Do.	1000	DS
15.	Harinagar Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Narayanlal Bansilal, 207, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2, Tele { Grams: Cryssugar, Phone: Bombay 30841.	P. O. Harinagar. (Tel. Maryada, Ramnagar, Champaran).	Do.	Harinagar, Do.	Do.	1600/1700	DS
16.	North Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Kanoria Co., Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (Tel. Kanoria—Calcutta).	Bagaha. P. O. Naraipur, (Tel. Kanoria-Bagaha).	Do.	Bagaha Do.	Palezaghat. Samariaghat.	650	DS

17.	Sitalpore Sugar Works, Ltd., M/D. M/S. H. K. Ghosh & R. N. Dutt. (1) 93A, Dharmtolla Street, Calcutta. Telephone: Bank 2622. (2) Indian Press Buildings, Allahabad. (Local Office: Sahibganj, Chapra).	Garaul (Tel. Kamala, Garaul Phone—Muzaffer- pur 134).	Muzafferpur.	Garaul,	Do.	...	800	DS
18.	Cawnpore Sugar Works, Ltd., Marhowrah Factory, M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 21, Kanpur, Tele { Grams: Begg, Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2108.	Marhowrah. (Tel. Marsuco, Marhowrah).	Saran.	Marhowrah,	Do.	Revelganj.	930	DC
19.	The Behar Sugar Works of the Industrial Corporation, Ltd. M/A. Sarabhai Sons Ltd., P. B. 28, Ahmedabad. Tele { Grams: Indus, Ahmedabad. Phone: Ahmedabad 5001. H. O. Shahibag House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Indus, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 22497.	Pachrukhi (Tel. Indus, Pachrukhi).	Do.	Pachrukhi,	Do.	Palezaghat.	1100	DC
20.	New Savan Sugar & Gur Refining Co. Ltd. Lessees: The Standard Refinery & Distillery Ltd., Secretaries: M/S. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Spiritual, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 1134/5.	Siwan. (Tel. Sugar Siwan).	Do.	Savan,	Do.	Do.	900	DS
21.	†Indian Sugar Works, Lessee: Shaikh Khoda Baksh, P.O. Siwan, Dist. Saran. (Tele. Deen, Siwan.)	Siwan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Savan, O. A.	700	DS

No.	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
22.	Bharat Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Cotton Agents Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Cotagent, Phone: Bank 3411	Sidhwalia.	Saran.	Sidhwalia, N.E. Rly.	Revelganj & Palezaghat.	650	DS
23.	Sasa Musa Sugar Works, Ltd., M/A. Mousell & Co., Ltd., P.B. 2164, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Diogeness, Phone: Bank 5666.	Sasa Musa. (Tel. Factory—Sasa Musa, Gopalganj, Saran).	Do.	Sasa Musa, Do.	Palezaghat.	800	DS
24.	The Vishnu Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Bilasrai Banarsilal & Co., Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. (Tel. Brijbilas, Bombay.)	Gopalganj. (Tel. Vishnu–Gopalganj).	Do.	Harkhua, Do.	Revelganj.	800	DS
25.	S. K. G. Sugar Ltd., M/A. Sahu-Jain & Co., Ltd., P. O. Dalmianagar, Dist. Shahabad. Tele { Grams: Sahujain, Phone: Dalmianagar 8.	Hathua. P. O. Mirganj. (Tel. Sahujain, Mirganj. Phone—Hathua 4 & 5).	Do.	Hathua, Do.	Palezaghat.	1400/1500	DS

North Bihar 25

Total Bihar 30

EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH

No.	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
1.	Purtabpore Co., Ltd., M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 21, Kanpur. Tele { Grams: Begg, Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2108.	Mairwa. (Tel. Sucrose—Mairwa).	Deoria.	Mairwa, Do.	Revelganj.	784	DC
2.	†Noori Sugar Works, Prop. Noori Mian & Co., Bhatni. (Tel. Noori-Bhatni.)	Bhatni.	Do.	Bhatni, Do.	Barhaj.	726	DS

3. Shree Sitaram Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. Karamchand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Spiritual, Calcutta. Phone : Bank—1134/5.	Baitalpur, P. O. Baitalpur (Tel. Spiritual, Baitalpur, Deoria). Phone: Deoria-18.	Do.	Baitalpur,	Do.	Do.	900	DS
4. Cawnpore Sugar Works, Ltd., Gauri Factory, M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 21, Kanpur, Tele { Grams : Begg, Kanpur. Phone : Kanpur 2108.	Gouribazar, P. O. (Tel. Gaursuco, Gouribazar)	Do.	Gouribazar,	Do.	Do.	738	DS
5. Deoria Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Karamchand Thapar & Bros., Ltd. 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Spiritual, Calcutta. Phone : Bank 1134/5.	Deoria. (Tel. Spiritual, Deoria, Phone: Deoria 19).	Do.	Deoria Sadar,	Do.	Do.	900	DS
6.† Deoria Baitalpur Sindhi Sugar Mills, Ltd., Props: M/S. Shree Sitaram Sugar Co., Ltd., & M/S. New Savan Sugar & Gur Refining Co., Ltd. M/A.: M/S. Karamchand Thapar & Bros, Ltd., 5. Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Spiritual, Calcutta. Phone : Bank—1134/5.	Deoria. (Tel. Spiritual, Deoria.)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	351	DS
7. Saraya Sugar Factory, Senior Managing Partner, Sardar Sir Surendra Singh Majithia, Kt., Sardarnagar. Tele { Grams : Majithias, Sardarnagar. Phone : Gorakhpur 88.	Sardarnagar.	Gorakhpur.	Sardarnagar,	Do.	Do.	2129	DS

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
8.	Diamond Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Murarka & Sons, Ltd., 4-E, Dalhousie Square, Stephen House, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Canesugar, Calcutta. Phone : Park 438 Residence. City 5529 Office.	Pipraich. (Tel. Diamond, Pipraich, Phone: Gorakhpur 21.)	Gorakhpur.	Pipraich, N.E. Rly.	Barhaj.	700/800	DS
9.	The Shankar Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Indrachand Hariram, 2, Doyehatta Street, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Chinimil, Calcutta. Phone : Jorasanko 2756, 2757.	Captainganj. (Tel. Sugar, Captainganj, Phone: Gorakhpur 91.)	Deoria.	Captainganj, Do.	Do.	895	DS
10.	The Panjab Sugar Mills, Co., Ltd., Managers, Messrs. Narang Bros. & Co., Ltd., 3, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.	Ghughli. Tel. Factory, Ghughli, R. S.	Gorakhpur.	Ghughli, Do.	Do.	900	DS
11.	Mahabir Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Dwarkadas Baijnath, Siswa Bazar.	Siswa Bazar. (Tel. Mahabirji, Siswa Bazar.)	Do.	Siswa Bazar, Do.	Do.	620	DS
12.	The Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works, M/D. Raja Anirudh Pratap Narain Singh, Padrauna Raj. (Tel. Sugar, Rajabazar, Khadda.)	Khadda.	Deoria.	Khadda. Do.	Do.	761	DS
13.	The Lakshmi Devi Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Messrs. Agarwal & Co., P. O. Chhitauni. Telephone: Padrauna 44.	Chhitauni.	Do.	Chhitauni, Do.	Do.	700/750	DS
14.	Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Devidutt Surajmull, Padrauna, Deoria. Tele { Grams : Khetan, Padrauna. Phone : Padrauna 3.	Lakshmiganj. (Tel. Khetan, Lakshmiganj. Telephone : Padrauna 20.)	Do.	Lakshmiganj, Do.	Do.	732*	DS

15.	The Ramkola Sugar Mills Co., Ltd. Chairman-Lala Balmokand Shah Sawney.	Ramkola. (Tel. Sugar, Ramkola, Phone: Padrauna 18.)	Do.	Ramkola,	Do.	Revelganj.	900	DS
16.	Maheshwari Khetan Sugar Mills. Ltd., M/A. Messrs. Devidutt Chaturbhuj, P. O. Ramkola, Deoria. (Tele: Khetan, Ramkola.)	Ramkola. (Telephone: Padrauna 4.)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Barhaj.	779	DS
17.	The Padrauna Rajkrishna Sugar Works, Ltd., M/D. R. B. Kr. Rudra Pratap Narain Singh, Jagdis Garh Estate, Padrauna, Tele { Grams: Krishna, Padrauna. Phone: Padrauna 7.	Padrauna. (Telephone No. 6.)	Do.	Padrauna,	Do.	Do.	1000	DS
18.	Jagdish Sugar Mills, Ltd., Raibahadur Kr. Rudra Pratap Narain Singh Saheb, Authorised Controller. Tele { Grams: Jagdish, Padrauna. Phone: Padrauna 15.	Kathkuiyan, (Padrauna P. O.)	Do.	Kathkuiyan,	Do.	Do.	650	DS
19.	The United Provinces Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., 2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Mercator, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 4601.	Seorahi P. O., (Tel. Chini-Seorahi.)	Do.	[illegible] Rd.,	Do.	Do.	925	DS
20.	Ganesh Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Poddar Jaipuria & Co. 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Jaipuria, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 2466-67.	P. O. Anandnagar. (Tel. Ganesh—Anandnagar). Telephone: Anandnagar 4.	Gorakhpur.	Anandnagar	Do.	Do.	723	DS
21.	†Shree Sardar Sugar Mills Co., Proprietors: Champalal Dhanpat Singh, Head Office: 11, Armenian Street, Calcutta. Phone: B.B. 2604.	Ramchandri, P. O. Nichloul.	Do.	Siswa Bazar,	Do.	Do.	80	DS

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
22.	The Madho Nanhaya Mahesh Gouri Sugar Mills, Ltd.	Munderwa. (Tel. Jagdish Purani Basti).	Basti.	Munderwa, N.E. Rly.	Barhaj.	700/800	DS
23.	Basti Factory of The Basti Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/A. Narang Bros. & Co., Ltd., Registered Office: Kapur Building, Hathi Gate, Amritsar. Admin. Office: 3, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.	Basti. (Tel. Factory, Basti, Telephone: Basti—26.)	Do.	Basti, Do.	Ajodhyaghat.	900/1000	DC
24.	Walterganj Factory of The Basti Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/A. Narang Bros. & Co., Ltd., Kapur Building, Hathi Gate, Amritsar. Delhi Office: 3, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.	Walterganj. (Tel. Sugar, Walterganj.)	Do.	Govindnagar, Do.	Do.	700/800	DS
25.	Shree Anand Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Agarwal Sugar Agents Ltd. Jaipuria Concern, 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Jaipuria, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 2466—67.	Khalilabad. (Tel. Shreeanand Khalilabad.)	Basti.	Khalilabad, Do.	Barhaj.	550	DS
26.	The Seksaria Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Govindram Bros., Ltd., Seksaria Chambers, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Fairtrade, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 34627.	Babhnan. (Tel. Seksariaco, Babhnan.)	Gonda.	Babhnan, Do.	Do.	800	DS
27.	Nawabganj Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/A. Narang Bros., & Co., Ltd., Kapur Building, Hathi Gate, Amritsar. Operating Office: 3, Cavalry Lines, Delhi. Telegrams: "Narangbro", Delhi.	Nawabganj, (Tel. Sugar mills, Nawabganj, Gonda).	Gonda.	Nawabganj, Do.	Ajodhya Ghat.	1850	DS

28.	Balrampur Sugar Co., Ltd., Balrampur Factory, M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 21, Kanpur, U.P. Tele { Grams: Begg, Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2108.	Balrampur. (Tel, Balsuco, Balrampur. Telephone: Balrampur 37).	Do.	Balrampur, Do.	Do.	768	DS
29.	Balrampur Sugar Co., Ltd., Tulsipur Factory, M/A. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 21, Kanpur. Tele { Grams: Begg, Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2108.	Tulsipur. (Tel. Talsuco, Tulsipur.)	Do.	Tulsipur, Do.	Do.	746	DS
30.	R. B. Lachmandass Mohanlal & Sons Ltd., Sugar Mills, Managing Agents:— M/S. Mittal Agency, 11, A. P. Sen Road, Lucknow. Tele. { Grams: Laxmansons, Lucknow. Phone: Lucknow 904.	P. O. Jarwal Road, (Tel. Laxmansons, Jarwal Road. Telephone, 16, Gonda).	Bahraich.	Jarwal Road, Do.	Do.	860	DS
31.	The Burhwal Sugar Mills, Co. Ltd., Managing Directors: 1. Pt. Durga Shankar Dixit, 2. Lala Daya Ram, 54/14 Canal Range, Kanpur. Tele { Grams: Busumills, Kanpur. Phone: Kanpur 2758.	Burhwal, (Tel. Busumills Burhwal).	Barabanki.	Burhwal, Do.	Do.	650*	DS
32.	Seth Ramchand & Sons Sugar Mills, Ltd. Barabanki.	Barabanki. (Tel. Malaco, Barabanki. Phone: Barabanki 21).	Barabanki.	Barabanki, N. E. Rly. & E. Rly.	Do.	793*	DS

No.	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
33.	Ratna Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/A. Ratna Agents Syndicate, 107, Street Field Road, Banaras City. Tele { Grams: Ratna Banaras. Phone: 653, Banaras.	Shahganj. (Tel. Ratna, Shahganj, Jaunpur).	Jaunpur.	Shahganj, N.E. Rly. & E. Rly.	Balia.	1000	DS
34.	†Shree Krishna Deshi Sugar Works, Lessees: Jai Narain Pershad & Co., Jhusi (Allahabad).	Jhusi. (Tel. Sugar-mills, Jhusi. Phone Allahabad.)	Allahabad.	Jhusi, N.E. Rly.	Do.	600*	DS
35.	†Tribeni Deshi Sugar Works, Lessees: L. Jainarain Prasad Agarwal, Tele { Grams: Madho, Naini. Phone: 2394—Allahabad.	Naini.	Do.	Naini, E. Rly. & C. Rly	Buxar.	300*	S
36.	The Seksaria Biswan Sugar Factory, M/A. The Seksaria Industries Ltd., Seksaria Chambers, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.	Biswan, (Tel. Factory Biswan).	Sitapur.	Biswan, N.E. Rly.	Ajodhya Ghat.	1200 Double Tandem.	S
37.	Kamlapat Motilal (Sugar Mills), Prop. M/S. Kamlapat Motilal, P.B. 69, Kanpur. Tele { Grams: Lalmoti, Kanpur. Phone: 2315.	Motinagar, (Tel. Lalmoti, Faizabad, Phone: No. 41, Faizabad).	Faizabad.	Masodha. N. Rly. K. M. Sugar Mills, Siding.	Do.	Cane 1100* Gur 100	DS

Eastern Uttar Pradesh 37

WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH

No.	Name of Mill	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
1.	The Lakshmi Sugar & Oil Mills Ltd., Head Office: Hardoi, Managing Agents: Rai Bahadur Bansidhar Son & Co.	Hardoi, (Tel. Lakshmi, Hardoi. Telephone: Hardoi 8).	Hardoi.	Hardoi, N. Rly.	Buxar.	1565	DS

2. The Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Cotton Agents Ltd., (1) Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Bombay. Tele { Grams : Lucky Bombay. Phone : *Bombay-27046 (4 lines) & 33745.* (2) 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Cotagent, Calcutta. Phone : Bank 3411.	Hargaon, (Tel. Osmills, Hargaon Sugar Mills, Telephone : Sitapur 2).	Sitapur.	Hargaon, N.E. Rly.	Ajodhya Ghat.	1925	DS
3. The Lakshmiji Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/D. Seth Kisorilal Saheb, Maholi, (*Dt. Sitapur*).	Maholi (Tel. Lakshmi, Maholi, Telephone : Sitapur 5).	Sitapur.	Maholi, C. Rly.	Buxar.	1250	DS
4. Aira Sugar Factory, **Prop** : Indra Singh & Sons, Ltd., Tatanagar. **Tele** { Grams : Indrasingsons, Tatanagar. Phone : Tatanagar 18.	Khamaria, P. O. Aira Estate, Lakhimpore (Tel. "Aira", Phone No. 24 Lakhimpore- kheri).	Kheri.	Lakhimpore Kheri, N. E. Rly.	Bahramghat.	800	DS
5. The Hindusthan Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Bachhraj and Co., Ltd., Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams : *Shree, Bombay.* Phone : Bombay 30027. Calcutta Office :— C/o. The East India Development Co., Ltd., Bombay Mutual Building (2nd floor), Royal Exchange Extension. 9, Brabourne Road, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Method, Calcutta. Phone : Bank 1178.	Golagokarannath, Kheri. (Tel. Shree- Golagokarannath, Kheri, *Telephone* No. 1, Golagokarannath).	Kheri.	Golagokaran- nath, Do.	Do	2100	DS

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
6.	Rosa Sugar Works & Distillery of Carew & Co., Ltd., M/A. Gladstone Lyall & Co., Ltd., 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Ghat, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 2561.	Rosa, (Telegram: Carew, Rosa. Telephone Shahjahanpur 36).	Shahjahan-pur.	Rosa Junction, N. Rly.	......	725	DS
7.	H. R. Sugar Factory, Ltd., M/D. Sahu Murli Manohar, 13, Civil Lines, Bareilly.	Bareilly, (Tel. Sugar, Bareilly. Phone No. 33. Bareilly).	Bareilly.	Bareilly Jn., N. Rly. & N. E. Rly.	Buxar.	902	DS
8.	The Kesar Sugar Works Ltd., M/A. Kilachand Devchand & Co., 45/47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Seeds, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 26506.	Baheri, (Tel. Kesar, Baheri).	Do.	Baheri, N. E. Rly.	Barhaj.	1280	DS
9.	L. H. Sugar Factories and Oil Mills, Ltd., M/D. Raja Radharaman, Telephone: Pilibhit 31 and 32. (Both the units working.)	Pilibhit. (Tel. Crystal-Pilibhit, Phone Pilibhit 32).	Pilibhit.	Pilibhit, Do.	Do.	1800 (Double Tandem).	DS
10.	Upper Ganges Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Cotton Agents, Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Cotagent, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 3411.	Seohara, (Tel. Birla, Seohara).	Bijnor	Seohara, N. Rly.	Buxar.	2595	DS
11.	Seth Shiv Prasad Banarsidas Sugar Mills, Lessee: Seth Kundan Lal.	Bijnor, (Tel. Sugar, Bijnor).	Do.	Bijnor, Do.	Do.	1100/1200	DS

12.	The Dhampur Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Kr. Murli Manohar Saheb, 13, Civil Lines, Bareilly, Telephone: Bareilly 295.	Dhampur, (Tel. 'Sugarmills,' Dhampur).	Bijnor.	Dhampur, Do.	Buxar	900	DS
13.	Shri Janki Sugar Mills & Co., Doiwala. Proprietors:— 1. Seth Sunderlal Haveliwala. 2. Seth Madanlal Haveliwala. 3. Seth Sarju Prasad Haveliwala.	Doiwala, (Tel. Sugar, Doiwala, Phone: 528 Dehradun).	Debra Dun.	Doiwala, Do.	Do.	520*	DC DS
14.	The Ganga Sugar Corporation Ltd., H. O. Odeon Buildings, Connaught Place, New Delhi. Chairman: R. B. L. Isher Dass M.A., LL.B., The Mahalakshmi Sugar Mills, Co., Ltd., Hamira (Kapurthala State), Dist. Jullundur.	Deoband. (Tel. Sugar, Deoband. Telephone: Deoband 23).	Saharanpur.	Deoband, Do.	Do.	1000	DC DS
15.	Rai Bahadur Narain Singh Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/D. Sardar Rajdev Singh, 2, Curzon Road, New Delhi. Telephone: Delhi, 7617.	Lhaksar, (Tel. Sugar, Lhaksar Jn., E. I. Rly. Telephone: Roorkee 35).	Do.	Lhaksar, (Jn.), Do.	Do.	1250	DS
16.	The Lord Krishna Sugar Mills, Ltd., Regd. Office: Rupar, East Punjab. M/D. Seth Shiv Prasad.	Saharanpur, (Tel. Sugar, Saharanpur, Telephone: Saharanpur 3 & 3A).	Do.	Saharanpur, Do.	Do.	1250	DS
17.	Sir Shadi Lal Sugar and General Mills, Ltd., M/A. M/S. Hariraj Swarup, Rajendralal & Bros., Muzaffarnagar. Tele { Grams: Swesugmill, Muzaffarnagar. Tele { Phone: Muzaffarnagar 32.	Mansurpur, (Tel. Swesugmill, Mansurpur, (E. P. Rly.) Telephone: Muzaffarnagar 44 & 69).	Muzaffar- nagar.	Mansurpur, Do.	Do.	1000/1200	DC

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	*Location*	*District*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Nearest Steamer Station*	*Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)*	
18.	Upper India Sugar Mills, Ltd., Secretary :—P. Srikrishna Deva Bhargava, M/A. M/S. Mitra Mandal, Ltd., Tele { Grams: Sugar, Khatauli, Phone: Muzaffarnagar 96.	Khatauli, (Telephone: Muzaffarnagar 96).	Muzaffar-nagar.	Khatauli, N. Rly.	......	1149/1400	DC DS
19.	Amritsar Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/A. M/S. Amar Singh & Co., Amritsar (Punjab). Tele { Grams : Refiners, Amritsar. Phone : Amritsar 41.	Rohanakalan, P. O. Rohanamills, (Tel. Refiners, Muzaffarnagar. Phone : Muzaffar-nagar 41).	Do.	Rohanakalan, Do.	Buxar.	1200	DC
20.	Upper Doab Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. M/S. Hariraj Swarup, Rajendralal, Debi Prosad & Brothers, Shamli. Tele { Grams : Swesugmill, Muzaffarnagar. Phone : Muzaffarnagar 85 A and 32.	Shamli, (Tel. Sugarmill-Shamli. Phone: Shamli 32).	Do.	Shamli, S.S.L.Rly.	......	1429	DS
21.	Diwan Sugar and General Mills Ltd., Managing Agents: M/S. Virmani & Co. 63, Najaf Garh Road, New Delhi. Tele { Grams: Dhandiwan, New Delhi. Phone: New Delhi 44238	Diwannagar, P. O. Sakhoti-Tanda, Meerut. (Tel. Diwanmills, Muzaffarnagar, Phone: Muzaffarnagar 77).	Meerut.	Sakhoti Tanda, N. Rly.	......	716*	DS
22.	Daurala Sugar Works, Prop. The Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi. Managing Agents: Bharat Ram Charat Ram & Co., Ltd. Tele { Grams : Yarn, Delhi. Phone : Delhi 5914-5916.	Daurala. (Tel. Sugarworks, Daurala E.P.R. Telephone : Meerut 452.)	Do.	Daurala, Do.	......	1400	DC DS

23.	Jaswant Sugar Mills Ltd., Meerut City, Meerut.	Meerut City. (Telegrams : Godfearing, Telephone : Meerut 573).	Do.	Meerut City, Do.	......	800/1100	DS
24.	Ram Luxman Sugar Mills, Managing Proprietors : (1) M/S. Dinanath Nanakchand, Chawri Bazar, Delhi. Tele { Grams : Ensey, Delhi. Phone : 42209 and 6906. (2) R. S. Chiranjilal & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Delhi. Tele { Grams : Consult, Delhi. Phone : 8971, Delhi.	Mohiuddinpur, (Tel. Sugarmills, Mohiuddinpur, Telephone : Meerut 482).	Do.	Mohiuddinpur, Do.	Buxar.	600/800*	DS
25.	The Modi Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Rai Bahadur Multanimal & Sons Ltd.	Modinagar, (Tel. Modisugar, Modinagar, Phone: Meerut 513).	Do.	Modinagar, Do.	......	1000	DC
26.	Mawana Sugar Works, Proprietors: The Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi. Tele { Grams: Yarn, Delhi. Phone : Delhi 5914—16.	Mawana, Tel.: Sugar, Mawana. Phone : 455 Meerut.	Do.	Meerut, Do.	Barhaj	800/1000	DS
27.	Simbhaoli Sugar Mills, Ltd., Managing Director and Chairman : Sardar Raghbir Singh Sandhanwalia, C.I.E., O.B.E. Tele { Grams : Sandhanwalia, Simbhaoli, Phone : Hapur 77.	Simbhaoli, P. & T. Office Simbhaoli.	Do.	Simbhaoli, Do.	......	850	DS
28.	Panniji Sugar & General Mills Co. Panninagar, Proprietors: Kundan Sugar Mills, Amroha.	Panninagar, Gokulnagar, P. O. (Tel. Pannijee Kichha).	Naini-Tal.	Gokulnagar, N. E. Rly.	Barhaj.	800	DS

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
29.	L. H. Sugar Factories & Oil Mill, Ltd., Kashipur. Director-in-charge: Sahu Jagdish Parsad, Pilibhit.	Kashipur, (Tel. Crystal, Kashipur).	Naini-Tal.	Kashipur, N. E. Rly.	Barhaj.	650	DS
30.	The Neoli Sugar Factory, Prop. The Saraswati Sugar Syndicate Ltd., P.O. Jamnanagar, Dist Ambala. Tele { Grams: Saraswati, Jamnanagar. Phone: Jagadhari—27.	Manpur Nagaria, P. O. Neoli. (Tel. Sucrose, Neoli, Etah). Phone: Kasganj-37	Etah.	Manpur, Nagaria, Do.	Do.	895	DS
31.	Experimental Sugar Factory, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology.	Kanpur.	Kanpur.	Rawatpur, Do.	......	34	
32.	Kundan Sugar Mills, Managing Partner: Seth Kundan Lal, H. O. 85, Theatre Road, Calcutta.	Amroha, (Tel. Kundan, Amroha).	Moradabad.	Amroha, N. Rly.	Buxar.	1200/1300	DS
33.	The Ajudhia Sugar Mills, Prop.: Lakshmiji Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., 53, Regal Building, New Delhi. Tele { Grams: Ajudhia, New Delhi. Phone: 44841, New Delhi.	P. O. Raja-Ka-Sahaspur, (Tel. Sugarmill, Moradabad. Phone: Moradabad 79, Raja-Ka-Sahaspur Special Line).	Do.	Raja-Ka-Sahaspur, Do.	Do.	130!	DS
34.	Raza Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. Govan Bros., (Rampur) Ltd., Rampur. (Telephone: 291, 260, 263).	Rampur (Tel. Razaco, Rampur, U.P. Telephone: 332).	Rampur.	Rampur, Do.	Do.	1150	DC/DS
35.	Buland Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. Govan Bros., (Rampur) Ltd., Rampur. (Telephone: 291, 260, 263).	Rampur (Tel. Buland, Rampur, U.P. Telephone: 276).	Do.	Do. N. Rly.	Do.	1150	DC/DS

Western Uttar Pradesh 36

Total Uttar Pradesh 73

PUNJAB (I)

1. Saraswati Sugar Mills, M/D. Mr. D. D. Puri, Prop.: The Saraswati Sugar Syndicate Ltd.	P. O. Jamnanagar. (Telegram: Saraswati, Jamnanagar. Telephone: Jagadhri PBX).	Ambala.	Jagadhri, N. Rly.	Buxar.	1000	DC & DS

Punjab (I) 1

ORISSA

1. †Orissa Sugar, Distillery & Timber Mills Ltd. Managing Director: Shree Bhagaban Sahu. Manager: L. Jagga Rao Naidu., (Tel. Kalinga, Aska.)	Aska.	Ganjam.	Berhampur, E. Rly.	......	100/120*	
2. Jeypore Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. Messrs. R. S. Industrial Corporation Ltd., 55, Peters' Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras, General Manager: Sri M. K. Bhandarkar, B.Sc. Rayagada, (Dist. Koraput). Tel. Jeysuco, (Rayagada).	Rayagada.	Koraput.	Rayagada, Do.	Visakha-patnam.	250	DS

Orissa 2

MADRAS

1. The Vizagapatam Sugar & Refinery, Ltd., Anakapalle. M/A. Messrs. Kantilal & Seth Ltd., 14, New Queen's Road, Bombay.	Anakapalle. (Tel. "Sugars" Anakapalle).	Visakha-patnam.	Anakapalle, S. Rly.	Do.	250* Gur 30	DS

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	*Location*	*District*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Nearest Steamer Station*	*Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)*	
2.	Etikoppaka Sugar Factory, M/A. The Etikoppaka Co-operative, Agriculture & Industrial Society, Ltd., (Tel. Sugar Factory, Etikoppaka, via.—Narasapatan Road).	Etikoppaka.	Visakha-patnam.	Narasapatam Road, S. Rly.	Visakha-patnam.	75	DS
3.	† Etikoppaka Sugar Factory, M/A, The Etikoppaka Co-operative, Agriculture & Industrial Society, Ltd.	Darlapudi.	Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	600	DS
4.	Sri Rama Sugars & Industries Ltd., Prop.: Raja of Bobbili, Raja of Venkatagiri and others, Bobbili. (Tel. Sugar, Bobbili.)	Bobbili.	Shrika-kulam.	Bobbili, E. Rly.	Do.	450	DS
5.	Sri Rama Sugars & Industries, Ltd., Seethanagaram.	Seethanagaram.	Do.	Seethanagaram, Do.	Do.	300	DS
6.	The K. C. P. Ltd., Proprietors of Vuyyuru Sugar Factory (Tel. "Krushna" Vuyyuru).	Vuyyuru.	Kistna.	Bezwada, S. Rly.	......	850/1000	DS
7.	The Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. M/S. Kubera Sugar Managers Ltd. Regd. Office: 26, Errabalu Chetty Street, Tele { Grams: Kubera, Pithapuram, Madras. Phone: Madras 55470.	Pithapuram. (Tel. Kubera, Madras).	East Godavari.	Pithapuram, Do.	Cocanada.	600	DS
8.	The Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Co., Ltd., M/A. Parry & Co., Ltd., P. B. No. 12, Madras. Tele { Grams: Parry, Madras. Phone: Madras 2983.	Samalkot. (Tel. Deccan, Samalkot).	Do.	Samalkot, Do.	Do.	500	DS

9. †M/S. Godavari Sugars & Refineries Ltd., M/A. M/S. AIDCO Ltd. 35, Luz Church Rd., Mylapore, Madras. Telegraphic address: Panchadara, Tanuku, Madras.	Tanuku.	West Godavari.	Tanuku,	Do.	Visakha-patnam.	200	DS
10. The East India Distilleries & Sugar Factories Ltd., M/A. Parry & Co., Ltd., P. B. No. 12, Madras. Tele { Grams: Parry, Madras. Phone: Madras 2983.	Nelikuppam. (Tel. Distimulo, Nelikuppam).	South Arcot.	Nelikuppam,	Do.	Cuddalore.	2200	DS
11. The India Sugars & Refineries Ltd.	Hospet.	Bellary.	Hospet,	Do.	......	600	DS
12. †The Coimbatore Agro Industries Ltd., M/A. M/S. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder & Co.	Podanur.	Coimbatore.	Podanur,	Do.	......	50*	
13. †The Murugappa Sugar Co., Ltd., Mailpatti, (N. Arcot.)	Mailpatti.	N. Arcot	Mailpatti,	Do.	Madras.	75	S
14. The Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Co., Ltd., Pugalur Sugar Factory, M/A. Parry & Co. Ltd., P. B. No. 12, Madras. Tele { Grams: Parry, Madras. Phone: Madras 2983.	Pugalur Sugar Factory, P.O. (Tel. Desuabco. Pugalur.)	Trichinopoly	Pugalur,	Do.	......	700	DS
15. The Andhra Sugars Ltd. M/A. M/S. Ranga Rao & Co., Tanuku, West Godavari District. Telegram: Sugars, Tanuku.	Tanuku.	West Godavari District.	Tanuku,	Do.	Visakha-patnam.	600	DS

No.	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
16.	The Madura Sugars and Allied Products Ltd., M/A. Pandia Rajan & Co. Ltd., P. O. Pandiarajapuram Tele: "Sweet" Ammayanayakkanur.	Pandiarajapuram.	Madurai.	Kodaikanal Road, S. Rly.	......	317	DS

Madras 16

BOMBAY

No.	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
1.	The Saswad Mali Sugar Factory, Ltd., Head Office: P. O. Malinagar. M/D. H. B. Grime, Esqr. Bombay Office: Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Malisugar, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 20134.	P.O. Malinagar, (Tel. Malisugar, Akluj).	Sholapur.	Kurduwadi, Central Rly. Pandharpur, B.L. Rly.	......	500/550	DS
2.	The Brihan Maharashtra Sugar Syndicate, Ltd., M/A. C. G. Agashe & Co., Commonwealth Building, 980, Sadashiv Luxmi Road, Poona 2. Tele { Grams: Shree, Poona & Akluj. Phone: 9—138.	P.O. Shreepur.	Do.	Pandharpur, B.L. Rly. Bhigwan, Central Rly.	......	1000	DS
3.	Walchandnagar Industries Ltd., M/A. The Premier Construction Co., Ltd., Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Walsakhar, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 26036—39.	P.O. Walchandnagar, (Tel. Walsakhar Walchandnagar).	Poona.	Bhigwan for Walchandnagar, Central Rly. Baramati, D.B. Rly., Nira, S. Rly.	Bombay.	1300	DS
4.	The Ravalgaon Sugar Farm, Ltd., M/A. Walchand & Co., Ltd., Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Rasufald, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 26036—39.	Ravalgaon. (Tel. Rasufald, Malegaon).	Nasik.	Manmad, Central Rly.	Do.	800/850	DS

5.	The Belapur Co., Ltd., Managers: W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Brix, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 25037.	Harigaon, (Tel. Belapur Company— Belapur Road).	Ahmednagar.	Belapur,	Do.	Do.	1000	DS
6.	The Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. M. L. Dahanukar & Co., Ltd., Industrial Assurance Buildings, 3rd Floor, Opposite Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Sugarmills, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 30825.	P.O. Tilaknagar, Shrirampur. (Tele. Sugarmills, Shrirampur, Phone: Shrirampur No. 10).	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1000	DS
7.	Belvandi Sugar Farm, Ltd., M/A. M. L. Dahanukar & Co., Ltd., Industrial Assurance Buildings, 3rd Floor, Opposite Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Design, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 30825.	P.O. Belvandi Sugar Farm, (Tele. Sugar-Farm, Belvandi, C. Rly).	Do.	Belvandi,	Do.	Do.	250/300	DS
8.	Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. K. J. Somaiya & Sons, Ltd., Fazalbhoy Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Manikaka, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 31921.	Sakarwadi.	Do.	Kanhegaon,	Do.	......	750/800	DS
9.	The Somaiya Sugar Factory, Controlled by Godavari Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. K. J. Somaiya & Sons, Ltd., Fazalbhoy Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. Tele { Grams: Manikaka, Bombay. Phone: Bombay 31921.	Lakshmiwadi, via Kopergaon.	Do.	Kopergaon,	Do.	......	600	DS

	Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
10.	Shree Changdeo Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Messrs. A. H. Bhiwandiwalla & Co., 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele. Jaysugar, Bombay.	P.O. Changdeo-nagar, (Tele. Sugarmills, Puntamba, Central Rly.)	Ahmednagar.	Puntamba, Central Rly.	Bombay.	350	DS
11.	The Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd., M/A. Mafatlal, Apte & Kantilal, Ltd., Sakharwadi, Satara (North).	Sakharwadi, (Tel. Sakhar, Phaltan.)	Satara.	Nira, S. Rly.	Do.	625/650	DS
12.	The Kolhapur Sugar Mills, M/A The United Agencies Ltd., P. O. New Place. Tele { Grams: Sugarmills, Phone: 277 Kolhapur.	Kasaba Bavada, Kolhapur. (Tel. Sugar Mills, Kolhapur.)	Kolhapur.	Kolhapur, Do.	Do.	750/800	DS
13.	Krishna Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. M/S. Vinchurkar & Co., P. O. Krishna Kittur, Dist. Belgaum, via Kudchi, Tel. Address: Krisumills, Kudchi.	Krishna-Kittur.	Belgaum via Kudchi.	Shedbal, Do. Kudchi.	Do.	200	DS
14.	The Ugar Sugar Works Ltd., Managing Agents, M/S. Shirgaokar Brothers, Kolhapur-Shahupuri.	Ugar Khurd.	Belgaum.	Ugar Khurd, Do.	Marmagoa Harbour.	500	DS
15.	The Pravara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Pravaranagar.	Ahmednagar.	Belapur, C. Rly.	......	450	S

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S STATES

1. Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd., M/A. Messrs. A. H. Bhiwandiwalla & Co., (Bombay) Ltd., Sehore.	Sehore.	Bhopal.	Sehore Central Rly.	......	750	DS
2. Shree Bijay Sugar Mills. Ltd., M/D. Raghunath Singh, Mansinghka, Bijainagar.	Bijainagar.	Ajmere.	Bijainagar, Western Rly.	......	350	DS

Chief Comms' States 2

STATES AND STATES UNIONS

(Kashmir)

1. †Shree Yuvraj Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (Jammu & Kashmir) Ltd., Jammu.	Ranbirsingh-pura.	Jammu & Kashmir State.	Pathankot, N. Rly.	......	600	DS

Kashmir 1

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNIONS

2. Jagatjit Sugar Mills, Co., Ltd., M/A. Narang Brothers & Co., Ltd., 3, Cavalry Lines, Delhi. Telegrams : Narangbro, Delhi.	Phagwara, (Tel. Sugar Factory, Phagwara. Telephone : Phagwara 1).	Kapurthala. (PEPSU)	Phagwara, Do.	Bombay.	1800	DC/DS
3. The Mahalaxmi Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., (The Paramjit Sugar Factory) Tele { Grams : Sugar, Jagatjitnagar. Phone : Kapurthala 50.	Jagatjitnagar, P.O. (District Kapurthala).	Patiala and East Punjab States Union.	Hamira, Do.	Do.	1000	DC/DS

PEPSU 2

Mysore

4. Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., H. O. Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Road, Bangalore City. Tele { Grams : Mysugar, Bangalore. Phone : 2133. Bangalore.	Mandya, (Tel. Mysugar, Mandya).	Mandya, Mysore State.	Mandya, S. Rly.	Madras.	1400	DS

Mysore 1

Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	Location	District	Nearest Railway Station	Nearest Steamer Station	Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)	
	Madhya Bharat					
5. The Jaora Sugar Mills, Prop.: Kalooram Govindram, Jaora, Madhyabharat, Tele { Grams: Sugar, Jaora. Phone: Office 30. Factory 38.	Jaora.	Ratlam.	Jaora, Western Rly.	Bombay.	750	DS
6. The Gwalior Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons, (Madhyabharat) Ltd., Dabra, Dist. Gwalior, Madhyabharat.	Dabra, (Tel. Sugar, Dabra), Phone: via Gwalior Exchange:— Dabra, 2, 3 and 4.	Madhya Bharat.	Dabra, Central Rly.	......	700	DC & DS
7. The Jiwaji Rao Sugar Co., Ltd., M/A. M/S. Shapoorji Pallonji (Gwalior) Ltd., Dalauda.	Dalauda. (Tel. Sugar Dalauda). Phone: Dalauda (Mandsaur) 3	Mandsaur.	Dalauda, Western Rly.	Bombay.	550	DS
8. The Maharani Parvati Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. Seth Onkarjee Kasturchand, Indore. Tele. Sugarmills, Sarangpur.	P. O. & Tel. Office. Sarangpur.	Madhya Bharat.	Akodia, Central Rly.	......	100	
9. Seth Govindram Sugar Mills, Proprietors: M/S. Nandlal Bachulal.	P.O. & Rly. Station, Mehidpur Road.	Madhya Bharat Union.	Mehidpur Road, Western Rly.	Bombay.	300	DS
10. ‡Shree Vikram Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. M/S. Hiralall & Co., 25, Tukoganj Road, Indore. Tele { Grams: Binod, Indore. Phone: 282 Indore.	Alote.	Dewas State Senior.	Vikramgarh —Alote, Do.	Do.	500	DS
				Madhya Bharat 6		
	Greater Rajasthan					
11. The Bikaner Industrial Corporation Ltd., Managing Agents: The Podar Bapna Ltd., Tele. Podarsugar, Sri Ganganagar.	Sri Ganganagar.	Rajasthan.	Sri Ganganagar N. Rly.	......	600	DS

12.	The Mewar Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. Dhandhania Kedia & Co., Bhupalsagar (Rajasthan). (Telegram Sugarmill, Bhupalsagar, W. Railway).	Bhupalsagar.	Udaipur.	Bhupalsagar, W. Rly.	Bombay.	500	DS
					Rajasthan 2		

Hyderabad

13.	The Salar Jung Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. M/S. Shakambari Traders Ltd., Khalul Mansions, Mount Road, Madras.	Munirabad.	Hyderabad State.	Munirabad, S. Rly.	Goa.	250/300	DS
14.	The Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., M/A H. E. H. The Nizam's Industrial Trust Fund, Represented by the Hyderabad Construction Co., Ltd., Abid Road, Hyderabad (Deccan). Telephone: Hyderabad (Deccan) 2704.	gar (Tel. Sugars.)	Hyderabad State.	Shakarnagar, Nizam State Railway.	No. 1 Plant. No. 2 Plant.	1300/1500 2000/2200	DS DS
					Hyderabad 2		

Saurashtra

15.	†Bhavnagar Sugar Mills, Ltd., M/A. M/S. N. P. Deliwalla & Sons., Ltd., Opp. General Post Office, Bhavnagar.	Dhola Jn.	Bhavnagar State.	Dhola Jn., W. Rly.	Bhavnagar Port.	350/400	DS
					Saurashtra 1		

United State of Travancore & Cochin

16.	The Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd., Pamba River Factory. Secretaries & Treasurers: Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., P. B. No. 12, Madras. Telegrams: Parry, Madras.	Tiruvalla, (Tele. Sugar). Tiruvalla.	Quilon.	Kottarakara, S. Rly.	Cochin.	500	S
					Travancore & Cochin 1		

Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	*Location*	*District*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Nearest Steamer Station*	*Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)*
Vindhya Pradesh					
17. †Sri Lakshmi Narayan Sugar Works Ltd., M/A. M./D. Singh & Co., 20, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.	Harpalpur.	Alipura.	Harpalpur, Central Rly.	......	100 S

Vindhya Pradesh 1

DETAILED LIST OF GUR REFINERIES IN INDIAN UNION, 1951-52.

BIHAR					
1. Siwan Deshi Sugar Factory, Prop. M/S. Noori Mian & Co., Bhatni, Gorakhpur.	Siwan.	Saran.	Savan, N. Rly.	Savan, O.A.	
UTTAR PRADESH					
1. Standard Refinery & Distillery Ltd., M/A. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams: Spiritual, Calcutta. Phone: Bank 1134—6.	Unnao.	Unnao.	Unnao, N. & N. E. Rly.	Buxar.	75
2. Baijnath Balmakund Sugar Mills, Prop. Mrs. Bankey Beharilal Singhania, Lalbankey St., Kanpur. Tele { Grams: Lalbankey, Kanpur. Phone: 2489, Kanpur.	Anwarganj.	Kanpur.	Anwarganj, C. Rly.	Barhaj.	27
3. Kamlapat Motilal, (Sugar Mills) Motinagar. H. O. P. B. No. 69, Kanpur. Tele { Grams: Lalmoti, Kanpur. Phone: 2315 Kanpur.	Motinagar. (Tel.—Lalmoti Faizabad). Phone: 41 Faizabad.	Faizabad.	Masodha, N. Rly.	......	100

PUNJAB (I)

1. Amritsar Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/A. M/S. Amarsingh & Co., P. O. Seth Mills. Amritsar. Phone : 597.	Gr. Trunk Road, Amritsar.	Amritsar.	Amritsar, N. E. & E. Rly.		42

MADRAS

1. Al. Vr. St. Sugar Mills & Distillery, Prop. Al. Vr. St. Veerappa Chettiar, Zamindar of Thevaram Devakottai.	Tachanallur, (Tel. Sugar Mill, Tirunelveli Ind).	Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly Jn., S. Rly.	Tuticorin.	
2. Lakshmi Sugar Mills, Alvatirunagari, (Tel. Luxmi Sugar, Alvatirunagari). Prop. T. A. Daivanayaga Thevar, Tinnevelly.	Near Laksmana- tope. Tiruchendur Taluk.	Do.	Alwar— Tirunagari, S. Rly.	Do.	

STATES

1. The Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd., Secretaries & Treasurers : Parry & Co., Ltd., P. B. No. 12, Madras. Tele { Grams : Parry, Madras. { Phone : Madras 2983.	Thuckalay, (Tel. Sugars Thuckalay).	Travancore Cochin State.	Trivandrum, S. Rly.	Trivandrum.	18

Gur Refineries 8

DETAILED LIST OF SUGAR MILLS (VACUUM PAN) IN PAKISTAN, 1951-52.

EXPLANATION :—*Asterisk in the last but one column shows mills which have also got gur-refining plant.*

† Mills marked thus did not work during 1951-52 season.

‡ „ „ „ are reported to be under construction.

"S"=Sulphitation. "DS"=Double Sulphitation. "C"=Carbonation. "D"=Double Carbonation.

EAST BENGAL (EASTERN PAKISTAN)

Name of Mill, with full name and address of Managing Agents or Proprietors	*Location*	*District*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Nearest Steamer Station*	*Daily cane-crushing capacity (tons)*	
1. North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., M/A. M/S. Soorajmull Nagarmull, 8, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Sugar, Calcutta, Phone : Bank 6853—6858 (6 Lines).	Gopalpur. (Tel. Sugar, Gopalpur, Rajshahi.)	Rajshahi.	Gopalpur E.B. Rly.	Saraghat.	1250*	DS
2. Setabganj Sugar Mills Ltd., M/A. M/S. Soorajmull Nagarmull, 8, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Sugar, Calcutta. Phone : Bank 6853—6858 (6 Lines)	Setabganj. (Tel. Sugar, Setabganj, Dinajpur, East Pakistan.)	Dinajpur.	Setabganj. Do.	Manihari.	800*	DS
3. Carew & Co., Ltd., M/A. M/S. Gladstone Lyall & Co., Ltd., 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. Tele { Grams : Ghat, Calcutta. Phone : Bank 2561—2565 (5 Lines).	Darsana.	Kusthia.	Darsana. Do.	Goalunda.	1500*	DS
4. †The Desbandhu Sugar Mill Ltd., M/A. The Industrial Agency, 58, Patuatully, Dacca.	Charsindur.	Dacca.	Ghorasal, (Flag) Do.	Sultanpur Ghat	250	DS

C

WESTERN PUNJAB

1. †The Gujrawalla Sugar Mills Co., M/A. Narang Bros., Ltd., 3, Montgomery Road, Lahore. Singh & Co., Ltd., Civil Station, Gujranwala. Tele { Grams : Narang, Lahore. Tele { Phone : Lahore 4767.	Rahwali. (Tel. Sugar Mill Gujranwala. Telephone: Gujranwala 64.)	Gujranwala.	Rahwali, N. W. Rly.	Karachi.	300/450	DS
2. †The Pattoki Sugar Works, Prop. Seth C. K. Deliwalla Pattoki, (Goa). Civil Lines, Bareilly, U.P.	Pattoki.	Lahore.	Pattoki, Do.	Do.	100	

Western Punjab 2

N.-W. F. PROVINCE

1. The Frontier Sugar Mills & Distillery Ltd., Tele { Grams : Sugar Mills, Takht-i-Bhai. Tele { Phone : 27 Mardan.	Takht-i-Bhai.	Mardan.	Takht-i-Bhai Do.	Do.	400/600	DC/S
2. The Premier Sugar Mills & Distillery Co., Ltd., Chairman : R. B. L. Isherdas, Mardan. Tele { Grams : Sugar, Mardan. Tele { Phone : Mardan, 74 Office, 75 Factory.	Mardan.	Do.	Mardan. Do.	Do.	3000	DC

N.-W. F. P. 2

STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR MILLS IN THE UNION OF INDIA (1952)

Serial No.	State	Cane Factories	Gur Refineries only	Total	Approximate Annual Product of Sugar
1.	West Bengal	4	...	4	
2.	Bihar	30	2	32	
3.	East U. P.	37	...	37	
4.	West U. P.	35	2	37	
5.	Punjab (India)	1	1	2	14 lakhs
6.	Madras	16	2	18	tons
7.	Bombay	15	...	15	
8.	Orissa	2	...	2	
9.	Chief Commissioner's States...	2	...	2	
10.	States and States Union ...	17	1	18	
	TOTAL ...	159	8	167	

STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR MILLS IN PAKISTAN (1952)

Serial No.	Province	Cane Factories	Gur Refineries only	Total
1	East Bengal	4	...	4
2	West Punjab	2	...	2
3	N.- W. F. P.	2	...	2
	TOTAL ...	8	...	8

No. of Mills in India and Pakistan (including Gur Refineries) actually working in the season 1951-52 was about ... 144

No. of Mills in India and Pakistan (including Gur Refineries) that did not work during the season 1951-52 (Mills under construction included) ... 31

Total No. of Mills within the Membership of the Indian Sugar Mills Association on 1st June, 1952 ... 146

Jan Mansion,
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road,
Bombay, 1st December 1953.

GANDHI & CO. (*Publishers*)

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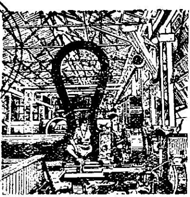

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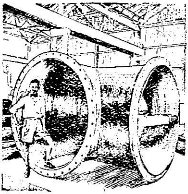
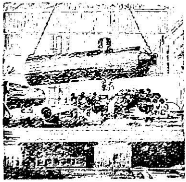


72" nominal bore flanged tee piece for a Calcutta Power Station.



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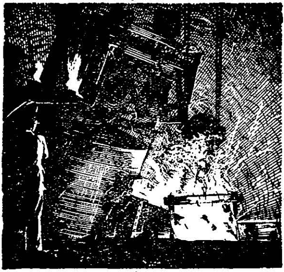

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Australia	— 21·34	Australia	— 116·0
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Japan	— 28·27	Japan	— 35·0
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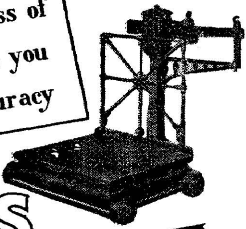

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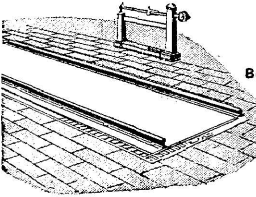

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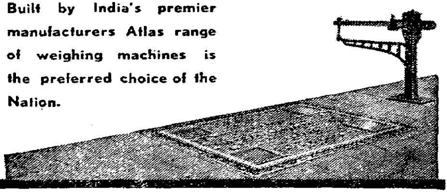

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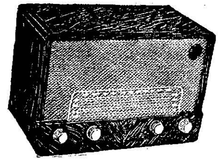

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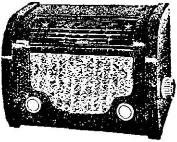

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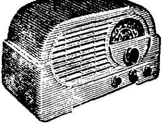

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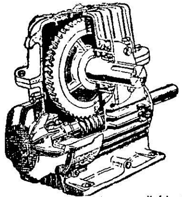

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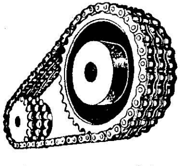

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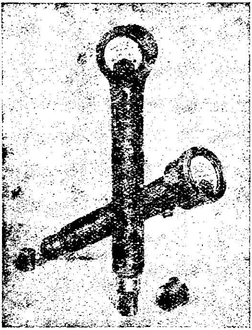

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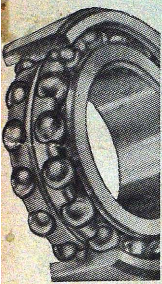

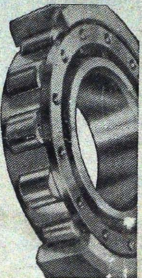

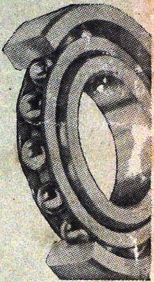

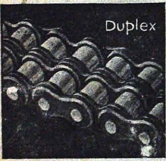

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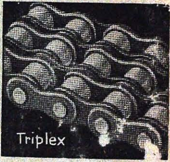

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